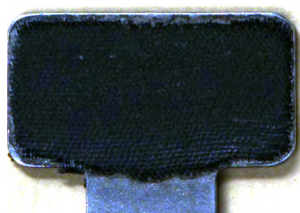




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To L. W. Knowlton Esq
Chapel Field House
HISTORY *Coleraine*
from W. H.
4 Blenheim
CAMPAIGN ON THE SUTLEJ,

AND THE

WAR IN THE PUNJAUB,

FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES,

INCLUDING

COPIOUS ORIGINAL INFORMATION,

MEMOIRS OF MANY DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

AND

OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED,

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

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CAMPAIGN ON THE SUTLEJ.

THE Punjaub, or kingdom of Lahore, the recent scene of hostilities in India, has long been known. By the first of these names—arising from the five rivers Chenab, Indus, Jilam, Ravi, and Sutlej, (*punj*, five; *aub*, waters), connected with its territories—it is more familiar to the natives, and now to Europeans; and it is supposed to have borne a designation not dissimilar when Alexander passed through it to his Eastern conquests: but by the other it was more generally known during the last century, when it witnessed important events; and most, both of Indians and Europeans, now concur in giving it the name it originally bore.

Like the Egyptian Delta, the Punjaub is an irregular triangle, with its base resting against the Himalaya mountains, and its apex pointing southward, in the direction of Scinde; bounded on the west by the Indus, and on the east by the Sutlej. It is traversed from north to south by the rivers, which divide it into a number of doabs or mesopotamias, and afford facilities for upwards of two thousand miles of internal navigation. Viewing the whole country as an incline, its most elevated portion lies along the bed of the Sutlej, from which it gradually descends towards the Indus—the channels of the Beah, the Ravi, the Chenab, and the Jilam, constituting the several steps in the descent.

The country thus inclosed and intersected varies considerably in its powers of fertility, in some places equalling Bengal, or even Egypt itself, in productiveness, while elsewhere it degenerates into sandy plains or downs, which nothing but a constant artificial supply of moisture can render fruitful. Upon the whole, however, the region of the Five Rivers is admirably adapted for agriculture. Scarcely any portion of it is excluded by nature from the benefits of irrigation, and wherever the water can be brought, the country is covered with rich and luxuriant harvests. Beyond the Indus the Sikhs possess two provinces, the Derajat and the territory of the Peshawar, which carries their power into the jaws of the Khaiber Pass. Kashmir also has long been theirs, and there are two other countries, Ladak and Balti, high up the Himalaya mountains, which were reduced and annexed to the Punjaub, by the policy of

RUNJEET SINGH AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

This celebrated leader or Maharajah, was one of the ablest, if most unscrupulous, warriors of the East, and some account of him here may be acceptable as well as necessary. He was born 2nd of November, 1780, at a time when his father's influence was daily acquiring fresh strength. He was attacked by the small pox at a very early age, was badly treated by the native physicians, and having narrowly escaped death, recovered with the loss of an eye, and with a countenance, says a contemporary,* terribly disfigured. In his twelfth year he lost his father; his mother acted as regent, and preserved the minor's inheritance from the rapacity of his neighbours, but she designedly neglected the boy's education, to prevent him from becoming the rival of her power. He was never taught to read or write; ample means were supplied to him for gratifying every youthful passion, and his early years were spent in the indulgence of debauchery, or in following the sports of the field. On attaining his seventeenth year, Runjeet assumed the reins of government in person, and one of his earliest acts was to sanction the assassination of his mother, whose profligacy is said to have excited such universal indignation, that her death was necessary to the stability of the throne.

* "The Topic," quoted in the "Observer newspaper" of April 5, 1846.

Between the years 1795 and 1798, the Punjaub had been thrice invaded by Shah Zeman, King of the Affghans; the Sikh chieftains flying before him, and he entering Lahore, the capital city, without opposition. But the expense of retaining the country being greater than its advantages, and the Persians having threatened an invasion of Affghanistan, Shah Zeman returned home, leaving twelve of his guns in the bed of the Jilam. Ere this, Runjeet had begun to carve out a kingdom for himself east of the Sutlej, but, hearing of the retreat of the invaders, he hastened to the Punjaub, which, he justly believed, would afford him more favourable opportunities for the exercise of his ambition. He recovered eight of the guns which the Affghans had abandoned, and forwarded them to Shah Zeman; the monarch was highly gratified with this mark of attention, and, in return, granted to the chieftain the investiture of the province of Lahore. The Mussulmans of the town readily yielded obedience to the mandates of the Affghan monarch; they proffered their aid to Runjeet Singh, who, by their assistance, expelled the rival Sikh chieftains from the city. His efforts were now directed to forming the Sikhs into a united body, ready to assert their independence, and, while under his guidance, they rapidly acquired a national organization, the Affghans being distracted by a series of sanguinary civil wars. After asserting his independence, and assuming, with the general consent of the Sikhs, a royal title, the King of Lahore resolved to seize all the Affghan provinces east of the Indus. Towards the close of 1805, their reduction was all but complete, when Runjeet was re-called to Lahore by intelligence of the approach of the Mahratta chieftain, Holkar, closely pursued by a British army under Lord Lake. Holkar hoped to secure the co-operation of the Sikhs, or, in case of failure, to continue his retreat into the Affghan dominions; but, being baffled by the steadiness of Runjeet, he yielded to the difficulties of his situation, and concluded a peace with the British. Friendly messages passed between Runjeet and Lord Lake, but no regular treaty was formed. After the lapse of two or three years the efforts of the King of Lahore to add to his dominions the territories of the independent Sikh chieftains between the Sutlej and the Jumna, brought him into hostile collision with the British Government. Runjeet, however, was unwilling to risk a war; he agreed to limit his dominions on the east by the boundary of the Sutlej, and he ever afterwards cautiously avoided offence to the Company or its officers. The excellent discipline of the Sepoys, who accompanied the British Envoy sent to conclude this treaty, attracted the notice of the Sikh monarch; he thenceforth became anxious to have an army instructed in European tactics, and offered large rewards to the deserters that would enter his service. His success was rapid; in a few months he had formed several regular battalions, whose drill and evolutions might have satisfied any but the most rigid in military discipline. In 1810, he tried the effect of his new soldiers, in invading the province and besieging the city of Mooltan, but was forced to retire with loss. He was, however, more successful in reducing to obedience the chieftains in the hills north of the Punjaub. The civil wars of the Affghans still continued, and Runjeet took advantage of them to extend his dominions to the south and west.

In 1812, Runjeet celebrated the marriage of his son, then only ten years of age, and invited Colonel Ochterlony, the British resident at Loodiana, to witness the festivities. Though the Colonel must have been viewed with some distrust, and perhaps dislike, as being the official protector of the independent Sikh tribes on the east of the Sutlej, he was treated with great courtesy, and his opinion sought respecting the discipline of the Sikh battalions and the merit of the fortifications erected around Lahore. Soon after, a revolution in Affghanistan compelled the dethroned monarch, Shah Sujah, to seek shelter in Lahore. Runjeet made the unfortunate exile a prisoner, and compelled him to surrender all his

jewels, including the celebrated *Koh-i-nur*, or "mountain of light;" Shah Sujah would, indeed, have been stripped of all his property had he not found means to escape into the British territories, where he and his blinded brother, Shah Zeman, were long supported by pensions from the East India Company.

That revolution was effected chiefly by the abilities and influence of Futteh Khan, who became the vizier of the successful candidate for the throne of Afghanistan. This celebrated minister applied to Runjeet for assistance in reducing the province of Kashmir, the governors of which had pretended to embrace the cause of the exiled monarch, but were, in reality, anxious to establish their own independence. On the other hand, the agents of Shah Sujah, in the court of Lahore, made large promises to engage Runjeet in supporting that monarch's restoration. The politic rulers of the Sikhs negotiated with both parties, and deceived both. While Futteh Khan was engaged in reducing the turbulent chieftains of Kashmir, Runjeet bribed the Governor of Attock to yield him that important fortress, by which he at once secured his own dominions, and opened for himself a passage to the Afghan provinces west of the Indus. Futteh Khan returned hastily from the mountains, and attempted to recover a fortress, which, ever since the time of Alexander the Great, has justly been regarded as the key of India, but he was defeated with loss, and forced to retire beyond the Indus.

Kashmir now became a tempting object to the Sikhs; it was invaded in the beginning of the year 1814, but the Affghans were in possession of all the mountain passes, and the army of Lahore was forced to make a very precipitate and ruinous retreat. The fatigues of this very difficult campaign, united to disease, produced by the malaria of Kashmir, and an uninterrupted course of sensual indulgence, broke down the health of the Sikh monarch, and reduced him, for a time, to a state of inactivity. But, on his recovery in 1818, his army again took the field, and he subdued the province of Moolcan, which rounded and secured his southern frontier.

The close of that year was productive of events still more favourable to the growing ambition of the King of Lahore. In consequence of the murder of Futteh Khan, the able Affghan vizier, by the son of that monarch whom he had placed upon the throne, the numerous brothers of that minister dethroned Shah Mohammed, and parcelled out the kingdom into petty principalities, which they divided amongst themselves. Runjeet took advantage of their weakness and mutual jealousies; he crossed the Indus, and made himself master of the Peshawar. In the following year he renewed his attack upon Kashmir, and the Affghans, no longer supported by the abilities of Futteh Khan, fled over the mountains and abandoned this beautiful valley.

During the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, the supreme authority of the Company had been established over the entire Peninsula of India; but the British dominions were thus placed nearly in close contact with the frontiers of the Affghans, the Sikhs, the Chinese, and the Burmese nations, requiring great tact and delicacy of management, and might expect, in case of a war, to be favoured by the insurrections of the discontented throughout the interior of India. On this account, and also because the empire possessed by the Company had already acquired an inconvenient size, the Marquis of Hastings earnestly deprecated any war beyond the frontiers of India, which was not absolutely necessary to the maintenance of British supremacy within the Peninsula itself.

From that time till his death in 1839, Runjeet Singh remained the ally of Great Britain, though no doubt can be entertained that it was on his part the alliance of fear. All his military preparations were designed against us. He regarded, very naturally, our power in India with jealousy and apprehension, and modelled his army after ours, under the persuasion that the day would come when he

should have to contend with us for the possession of his own dominions. He never gave us credit for good faith, but believed that we would avail ourselves of the first opportunity that offered to seize upon his country, and reduce him to the condition of one of our subjects. It was under this persuasion that he applied himself all his life long to the organisation of a powerful army, to the building of fortresses, to the casting of cannon, and, above all, to the accumulation of treasure, which was laid up partly in his palace at Lahore, partly in the lofty and immense fortress of Govindghur, erected to overawe the Sikhs in the heart of their spiritual capital of Umritsur.

The Maharajah Runjeet Singh, though an ambitious and avaricious ruler, feared the power of the English, and, through motives of policy, maintained amicable relations with our government up to the time of his decease. He was peaceably succeeded by his son, Kurruck Singh; to whom, a few days before his death, he caused his ministers and principal officers to take the oath of allegiance. The treasure left by Runjeet Singh was estimated at eight crores of rupees in cash, or the same number of millions of pounds sterling, with jewels, shawls, horses, elephants, &c., to several millions more. Among the jewels was the far-famed Koh-i-nur diamond, valued at a million sterling, which he bequeathed to the celebrated temple of Juggernaut; his heirs, however, neglected to fulfil the intention of this liberal bequest, and the diamond still remains in the Lahore treasury.

The new Maharajah, Kurruck Singh, a man of weak intellect, was wholly incompetent to hold the reins of government, and from the time he ascended the throne may be dated the commencement of the scenes of anarchy and confusion which have convulsed the Punjab, and have terminated in the present scenes of slaughter. The minister, Dhyen Singh, who had, with his two brothers, been the especial favourites of the late Rajah, finding his power undermined by the Sirdar Cheyt Singh, the friend and confidential adviser of Kurruck Singh, attached himself to Prince Noo Nehal Singh, the son of the Maharajah, for the purpose of ridding himself of his obnoxious rival, who was murdered in the King's presence by a band of assassins, with the Rajah Dhyen Singh at their head. Kurruck Singh was soon after formally deposed, and Prince Noo Nehal Singh assumed the reins of government.

The court of Lahore, under its new ruler, became the seat of debauchery and intrigue. The spirit of bitter hatred against the English, which had been kept in check during Runjeet Singh's reign, now began to manifest itself in the Sikh councils; and secret and even pecuniary overtures were made by Noo Nehal Singh to the courts of Nepal, Caubul, and almost every native power, to induce them to rise against the British from all quarters simultaneously. During this state of affairs, the deposed Maharajah Kurruck Singh died, not without strong suspicion of slow poison having been administered to him by the connivance of his son. Returning from his late father's suttee, the elephant upon which Noo Nehal Singh was seated, in passing through the gate of the palace, pushed against the brickwork, when the whole came down, and fractured the skull of the Maharajah so dreadfully, that he expired in a few hours. The incident is generally supposed to have been premeditated, and not the effect of accident.

After the death of Noo Nehal Singh, the crown, by the advice of Rajah Dhyen Singh, was bestowed upon Prince Shere Singh, a twin son of Runjeet Singh. This prince was a firm friend to the English, and it was by his interference that General Pollok was allowed an undisputed passage through the Punjab after the disasters at Caubul, the Sikh Sirdars being all strongly disposed to attack the British. The accession of Shere Singh was opposed by the widow of Kurruck Singh, who asserted her right to the regency, on behalf of the yet unborn offspring of Noo Nehal Singh, whose widow she affirmed to be *enceinte*. She was,

however, soon driven from the position she had assumed, and shortly after murdered by her own slave girls.

Shere Singh now reascended the throne, but the army, conscious of their power in restoring him to it, commenced a course of anarchy and confusion, which for several months threatened the dissolution of the empire. The soldiers at length tired of their excesses, tranquillity became restored; but from that period discipline and subordination may be said to have ceased in the Lahore army. A conspiracy was soon after formed against Shere Singh, by his own brother-in-law, Ajeet Singh, and the ever restless minister Dhyan Singh. The Maharajah was shot at a review by the hand of Ajeet Singh himself, who, after the committal of this atrocity, stabbed his confederate, Dhyan Singh, to the heart, while they were returning home together, in the carriage of the latter. Hura Singh, the son of the late Maharajah, resolved to avenge the death of his father, called upon his troops to attack the citadel of Lahore, in which the murderer had shut himself up; who, foreseeing the result, endeavoured to escape, but was recognised, and put to death by a party of soldiers.

A council was now called, at which it was determined to place a reputed son of the late Runjeet Singh, Dhuleep Singh, the present Maharajah, a boy about ten years of age, upon the throne, with the Rajah Hura Singh as minister, which was carried into effect immediately. The minister was speedily involved in serious difficulties; his army became mutinous, and his uncle, Soochet Singh, sought to supplant him in his position of minister. Soochet Singh was defeated and killed; but other enemies started up, and the most formidable of these, the mother of the young Maharajah, who with the old state chiefs formed themselves into a faction for the overthrow of the minister. In this design they were successful. The Sirdar Jowahir Singh, the brother of the mother of the young sovereign, attacked, with a party of Khalsa troops, the obnoxious minister in his house, from whence he effected his escape with a few adherents; they were, however, pursued by Jowahir Singh and several hostile Sirdars, and overtaken about thirteen miles from Lahore. An action here took place, in which Hura Singh was killed, and his head being cut off, was brought to Lahore, and carried about in procession.

After the death of Hura Singh, the Sirdar Jowahir Singh stepped into the place of minister, and the young Maharajah was placed under the pupillage of his mother and uncle, under whose rule those aggressions have been committed against the British that have led to the results hereafter detailed.

THE SIKHS AND THEIR TERRITORIES.

The Punjaub, as already mentioned, is an extensive country in the north-west of India, deriving its name from the five rivers which flow through the territory. The Sutlej forms the geographical boundary between the Punjaub and the British possessions. The capital where Runjeet Singh exercised dominion over this country was Umritsur, but since his death Lahore has been made the capital. The Punjaub was originally a province of the Mogul empire; the Mahrattas and Affghans subsequently ruled the country till 1764, when the Sikh Sirdars or chieftains spread themselves over the country, and occupied it as a permanent inheritance, each Sirdar acting independently of the other, and submitting to no control whatever. The most fortunate of these was Maha Singh, who obtained a considerable extent of territory, and died in 1792, leaving his large possessions to his son, the famous Runjeet Singh, noticed above.

Its situation being extremely favourable, both for commerce and an independent existence, it has long been an object of desire. Before the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, almost all the intercourse with India was carried on in its vicinity; and in later times it was the stronghold of the Moguls.

At a still more recent period it was overrun by the Affghans ; and latterly, on the destruction of the great Delhi empire, it passed from their hands into those of the Sikhs, its present occupants.

The Sikhs are one of the most original people in the East. To understand their character, it is necessary to explain that they follow the tenets of Numok, who four centuries ago formed a religion from Hindooism and Mahomedanism, which suited the taste of the men of Lahore. Guided by their "Ghooroos," or priests, they fought and gained considerable territories in the Punjaub, and the adjacent districts. Some of the troops, and especially those of Rajpoot descent, assumed the appellation of Singhs, or Lions. They resemble, in a great measure, the Janissaries at Constantinople, and assume the right of selecting their own rulers. A tribe of the wildest fanatics, they look upon all men as objects of hatred, unless those who possess the Sikh faith. Their troops are stated to amount in number to about 70,000 men, collected from the bravest of the land ; for, like the Janissaries, they admit recruits of all classes, on those recruits adopting their tenets. They have been commanded by numerous leaders, whom they elevate or depose at pleasure. Runjeet Singh, by his abilities, succeeded in placing himself at their head ; and since his death, in Jan. 1839, three of his successors have been assassinated. Their present Sovereign, Dhuleep Singh, is but a boy, controlled by his mother, and the troops refuse to obey his feeble sceptre.

Yet their character, like that of most nations, possesses some amiable, as well as interesting points. They are a hospitable people, extremely fond of company, and prodigal in their entertainments. They not only set before their guests the best fare they have to offer, but always make valuable presents on the occasion, consisting of money, pearls, diamonds, sabres, bows and arrows, Kashmir shawls, silks, &c., according to the rank of the receiver. These costly presents, however, are of no use to the party on whom they are bestowed, as there is a law or regulation to prevent every one serving the East India Company from retaining the presents he receives, all of which belong to the Company, and are sold by their agents for their benefit.

At the Sikh entertainments, the famous Bayaderes, or dancing and singing girls, are introduced. The natives take great pride in them, but their performances are not so agreeable to the fastidious European.

It is the custom at the state dinners of the Rajahs, and great men, to employ artists to take the likenesses of all the guests. These portraits are generally taken, not only with peculiar care, but likewise with respectable skill, and the painter directs his attention as much to the dress of his model as to his physiognomy.

When they give audience, or hold conferences together, the greatest officers and wealthiest nobles in the Punjaub stand up behind the Rajahs, with their hands united, as if in the attitude of prayer. On any great occasion, such as a wedding, a funeral, or such like, they are followed by so large a host of attendants, that it is very difficult to preserve any order among them. They are great sight-seers ; and they come out so often from their abodes, that during the day they seem to live in the open air. So that when ten or a dozen of their grandees meet and congregate together, as they do when their ruler holds a public council in his palace, the army of soldiers, servants, elephants, camels, and horses that are drawn together, produces rare confusion.

They pay great respect to the dead. For several days after an interment priests are stationed round the grave, holding lights in their hands and praying. Some of these holy men carry fans and flowers, and as they recite their orisons, keep sprinkling the graves with the leaves ; producing an effect which is described as one of the most characteristic among the people.

In their food they are temperate. They are not such consumers of flesh as

Europeans. They live generally upon rice, curry, curds, confectionary, and cooling draughts. But, like other Indians, they are fond of ardent spirits; and there is a liquor frequently drunk at their tables, which is stronger than spirits of wine. No European can take the smallest quantity of it into his mouth without the tears starting into his eyes; yet on them it does not produce more effect than Cognac would upon a Frenchman. They are not allowed to eat beef, nor to chew or smoke tobacco; both these indulgences being forbidden by their religion. They are likewise prohibited from shaving, and their long black beards, in a country where they generally grow so dark and strong, have a very martial appearance.

The love of dress and finery, and, generally speaking, all kinds of personal adornment, are spoken of by every traveller who has visited them. The Rajahs wear pearls in far greater profusion than our fine ladies do at the Queen's court. They wear them in their turbans, over the breast, round the limbs, and on the handles of their sabres. Some of them wear a blue ornament on the forehead, with a feather in it, which is fastened by a clasp of rubies. Their very horses partake of this coquettish appearance, and are equally vain of it; it being no uncommon occurrence to see one of these animals with a leopard or panther skin over his back, a bridle of gold decorated with pearls and jewels, and carrying on his back a rider so prodigally adorned, that he is literally one blaze of decorations.

We must now briefly speak of their military force. The first thing that strikes a spectator is their superior equipment to that of most troops in the East. The appearance of the Sikh soldier at once arrests the eye. His uniform is red and blue; he carries the same arms as the English soldier, but is not so good a shot. Their artillery is excellent; and their gunners, though inferior to those of England and France, are wonderfully good for a race so far behind in civilisation. Their horses are bad, but very plentiful; and the cavalry soldier among them rides well, and manages his horse with great skill. The infantry move about constantly armed to the teeth, and it is not an uncommon thing to see them with a drawn sword in each hand, two more in their belt, a matchlock at their back, and three or four pair of *quoits* fastened round their turbans. The quoit is an arm peculiar to this race; it is a steel ring, varying from six to nine inches in diameter, and about an inch in breadth, very thin, and the edges ground very sharp; they throw this weapon with such accuracy and force as to be able to lop off a limb at sixty or eighty yards distance. It is the custom among the cavalry for the soldiers to provide their own horses, arms, and clothes. Some of them carry long spears, bows, and shields; and notwithstanding the remarkable inferiority of the cattle they bestride, they are brave hardy troops, not easily dispirited by defeat, and rallying with admirable spirit after disaster. The whole of their forces are paid liberally, and receive a much larger allowance than the Sepoys in the service of the East India Company. The foreigners who have accepted military service in the army—such as Generals Allard and Ventura—are said to have been handsomely rewarded. On the fall of Napoleon, numerous French and Italian officers, in search of military occupation, arrived in the Punjaub, and were taken into pay by Runjeet Singh. Some of these, it is believed, were no strangers to Russian gold, and at once laboured at the furtherance of the Czar's projects and their own. But whether this was the case or not, their enmity to the English could not be dissembled; for which reason, chiefly, they were trusted by Runjeet, and engaged in the organising and disciplining of his army. Being shrewd and able men, they soon perceived that fine soldiers might be made of the Sikhs, and that by faithfully promoting the views of the ruling sovereign, they should at the same time be advancing their own fortunes. By these men partly, and partly by the example of the English, a taste for science was propagated amongst the Sikh chiefs, some of whom applied themselves in good earnest to the acquisition of several branches of knowledge subservient to military tactics and strategy.

The artillery which they obtained from England a few years ago, when we were on friendly terms with their court, was an immense acquisition ; and turned against us in the late hostilities with fatal effect.

Yet viewed as a whole, the Sikhs are a sect rather than a people. Like the Wahabis among the Mohammedans, they have risen to power by undertaking to reform the religion of their forefathers ; but, wanting the virtues which constitute the basis of empire, and having fallen besides on times unfavourable to the prevalence and spread of enthusiasm, their star soon reached its culminating point, and began to fade away before that of Great Britain. Their fanaticism, moreover, through its extreme fierceness, overshot its own aim. Rising in the midst of Hindoos and Mussulmans, and attempting an amalgamation between the tenets of both, they experienced no leaning towards either of the parent stocks ; but indulged in insolent persecutions, pursuing, with relentless animosity, the followers of the pure religions.

In some respects their relation to the inhabitants of the Punjaub resembles ours to the natives of India in general ; they are merely the governing and military class, and scarcely, according to the received computation, constitute a tenth part of the population of the country, the remainder being Hindoos and Mohammedans. Both these divisions of the people, subjected to constant oppression, are hostile to their rulers, and would gladly welcome the establishment of British authority among them. At the same time, it must not be disguised, that, although such of them as are professors of Islam would, as already observed, rejoice at our overthrowing the Sikh power, their religious prejudices might, perhaps, for some time, prevent their becoming faithful and attached subjects.

We first came into contact with the Sikhs towards the beginning of the present century, during the second Mahratta war. Runjeet Singh was then engaged in destroying the influence of the inferior Sikh chiefs, and consolidating his own authority. At first he entertained but a very imperfect idea of our power, and thought, apparently, that the military force at his disposal placed him altogether on a level with us. For some years it suited our policy, it is said, to suffer him to cherish this delusion, because it then seemed probable that we might stand in need of his co-operation in resisting the invasion of India by Napoleon. Runjeet was not slow in divining the motives of the English, and presuming upon their supposed weakness, crossed the Sutlej with an army, designing to reduce under his authority all the country lying between the Sutlej and the Jumna. Napoleon, however, had now relinquished his design upon India, and was engaged in the war of the Peninsula. The Governor-General, therefore, seeing that the proper moment had arrived for checking the ambition of Runjeet, compelled him to retreat into the Punjaub, and took the chiefs on the left bank of the Sutlej under our protection, leaving a small territory from which he annually derived a revenue fluctuating between seven and ten lakhs of rupees.

When the power of the court of Delhi, so long paramount in Northern India, fell into hopeless decay, the landholders of the Punjaub, driven to desperation by the extortions and cruelties of their viceroys, had recourse to plunder for the support of themselves and their families, and they adopted the Sikh religion, more military than that of the Hindoos, as a bond of union amongst themselves, and a means of producing popular excitement against their oppressors. The disunion between the Mussulmans, the invasions of the Affghans, and the rebellions in every part of the Delhi empire, favoured the growth of their power ; and about the year 1770, not only the Punjaub, but the country east of the Sutlej, as far as the Jumna, was subjected to twelve associations of confederate Sikh chiefs, whose united forces amounted to about seventy thousand cavalry, or rather what is called in India "irregular horse." The smallest of these confederacies was governed successively by the grandfather and father of Runjeet Singh, both of whom being

men of valour and ability, possessed a moral power which compensated for the weakness of their military force.

The soil of the Sikh territories is generally light and sandy ; in many parts it is thickly and profusely overgrown with pasturage, weeds, and wild herbs and flowers, among whose green and pleasant scenery the goats and the sheep are seen to browse and gambol, whilst the ox and camel, with his undulating back, roam over the boundless verdure, nipping the long green blades as they go.

The land is by nature singularly fertile, vegetative, and luxuriant, but the people are so averse to habitual labour, and the husbandman knows so little of his art, that the face of the soil is almost in its primitive state. The Asiatic is everywhere and in everything a great contemner of changes, and nowhere more than in the Sikh country, especially among the poor tillers of the land.

The Sutlej, their great protection, is the largest of the magnificent streams which fall into and contribute their waters to the Indus. In some parts this noble river is 400 feet in width ; and like the Nile, when its bed has been swollen by the rainy season, it runs over its banks for many miles and inundates the adjacent country. These periodical overflows are a source of great fertility to the soil, and make up in a large degree for that careless disregard which the peasant invariably shows.

The Sikh dominions are divided into fiefs and provinces, with governors to rule and watch over them. These officers, who resemble the lord-lieutenants of our counties, are obliged to pay an annual tribute to the sovereign. This tribute affords the governors constant excuses for levying contributions on the poor people placed under their authority, and these exactions are sometimes so frequent and so heavy that the serfs groan under the burden.

THEIR INVASION.

Such was the people who, inflated by vanity, or desirous of plunder, towards the end of 1845 came to the resolution of invading the British territory ; and notwithstanding the reluctance of their government, marched in the end of November and the beginning of December to the banks of the Sutlej, a distance of about fifty miles from Lahore. They forced the Queen-mother's paramour, Lall Singh, to accompany them as a hostage for her behaviour during their absence. On the 28th of November one division of them reached Manhihala, and on the 29th Behranna. The other divisions moved in parallel routes, and on the 8th of December the whole force reached the banks of the Sutlej, forming a line extending from Kusoor, opposite to Ferozepore, to the Hurrecke Ghat. Tej Singh, who was to be one of their principal leaders, endeavoured by various excuses to delay his departure from Lahore. The Punt, or Council of officers, guided the troops in their proceedings.

When their approach to the British frontiers was known, troops were ordered by our Indian Government to move from Umballa to Ferozepore. But the Governor-General, who was hastening into the north-west, on hearing of the chances of the collision, suddenly countermanded the march of those British regiments, which were composed of Her Majesty's army, as well as of the native troops. The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief met near the frontiers at Kurnaul on 26th November. In the meantime some negotiations are believed to have been attempted with the Government of Lahore, in order to neutralize the hostile spirit of the Sikh troops, and to avert a war, or else to enable the British Army to be thoroughly prepared for carrying on operations. But, if made, they were idle : the great apparent cause of dispute was some treachery on the part of the Rajahs of the protected Sikh states on the left bank of the Sutlej, which were saved thirty-five years ago from being merged into the encroaching rule of Runjeet Singh by the intervention of the British ; and for this safety they now, like other Indian Governments, turned against their benefactors, and joined the Government of Lahore, to force the British Government

to depose their Rajahs. And all efforts to alter their resolution apparently failed. They continued to approach the frontier, and on the 9th of December, when their determination to cross the Sutlej became known, orders were issued by our representative, and the Vaheek of the Lahore Government was desired to retire from the Company's territories. The proclamation was issued on the 13th, and on the 17th the Governor-General's camp was at Busseean, within thirty-seven miles of the Sikhs. On the 12th, 10,000 Seikhs, with 27 guns, crossed the river by a ford about twelve miles above Ferozepore; and on the 13th they were about seven miles from it, still crossing, men and guns, by a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile the British army was concentrating; it was composed of 11 complete troops of horse artillery, 11 companies of foot artillery, with 4 light field batteries, a 12 pounder elephant battery of 13 guns, 14 24 pounders, 8 howitzers, and mortars preparing; 3 European with 7 native light cavalry regiments, including the body guard; four complete corps, and a wing of the 5th irregular cavalry; 9 European and 25 native regiments of infantry, and almost the whole corps of Bengal sappers and miners. There were other corps in movement to reinforce the army, and in the interval, the Sikhs were kept in check near Ferozepore by a force under Sir John Littler, who commanded at that station, and caused field works to be thrown up on the line of their supposed attack.

Still the Sikhs hurried on. The number of them that crossed the river before the 14th amounted to 30,000, with 70 guns. Their great object appeared to be plunder, which they expected to find without any difficulty. They brought their own provisions for the campaign, as they dreaded being poisoned if they used any food found in the British territories. They were said to be alarmed at taking Ferozepore, which was described by them as being undermined, and ready to be blown up in case they entered it. They had been vacillating before they invaded the British territory, and appeared to be more so on finding their progress resisted. The Ranee, or Queen-mother, remained at Lahore, declaring she had opposed the march of the troops, who refused to obey her. At her request a force had been sent back to Lahore to protect her and the capital. Apprehensions were entertained that the Sikh troops would separate themselves into plundering bands, and scatter destruction through the British provinces to Susa, Hansee, &c. Hence great anxiety prevailed as to the results of the pitched battle which was expected to be fought.

The protected states on the left bank of the Sutlej, however, it is said, was their only object. The Sikh Government, it appears, had become incensed at the reported intention of the British authorities to appropriate the territories on this side of the river, and urged the soldiery to march towards the ground, with the view of repelling the expected aggression.

THE BRITISH GENERALS.

Some little anxiety and doubt also existed on the part of the British, as to their commander. There were, it was supposed, two claimants for this post;—Sir Henry Hardinge, the Governor-General of the country, and Sir Hugh Gough, Commander-in-Chief of the forces. The first of these officers, SIR HENRY HARDINGE, had been a soldier since his fifteenth year. He was born on March 30th, 1785, the third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, by Frances, daughter of James Best, Esq. His family, one of considerable antiquity, springs from Nicholas Hardinge of King's Newton, Derbyshire, in the time of Henry VII. Several of his ancestors have held considerable offices in the state, and he himself, being educated from an early age for the military service of his country, received, Oct. 8th, 1798, an ensigncy in the Queen's Rangers, and from that period to the conclusion of the war, fought his way to distinction. In the capacity of Deputy-quartermaster-general of the

Portuguese army, he participated in the conflicts at Busaço and Albuera, the siege of Badajoz, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, and received, in requital, several military honours. Marshal Beresford's despatch from the hard-fought field of Albuera, refers with high encomium to "the talents and exertions" of Lieut.-Colonel Hardinge, and after Badajoz was won, the Duke of Wellington makes especial mention of him. At Waterloo, Sir Henry was attached as Brigadier-General to the Prussian army, and lost his left arm. During his lengthened career he received several other wounds; and it may be mentioned, that he was in the act of speaking to Sir John Moore, at the moment the hero of Corunna met his death.

As a politician, Sir Henry Hardinge has subsequently been for many years before the public, having held at various times the important offices of Clerk of the Ordinance, Secretary at War, and Chief Secretary for Ireland, and having successively sat in Parliament for Durham, St. Germans, Newport, and Launceston. He is a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and has, besides, many other foreign orders. He married in 1821, Emily Jane, sister of the Marquis of Londonderry, and widow of John James, Esq., by whom he has two surviving sons and two daughters, to the former of whom he feelingly alluded in the course of this campaign. His reputation as a military man stood high, and it was therefore believed, or hoped, that he would not only assume the military command, but was preparing for a decided and efficient move. He had been too long practised, it was supposed, under the experienced leader of the British army, in the Peninsular war, to make any attempt in which he could be foiled; his arrangements, it was anticipated, would be such as to place the results of his measures beyond all doubt. The removal of Sir H. Gough, would, it was said, place the management of the campaign in the hands of the Governor-General, who would thereby be enabled to ensure success, by choosing his own men for the conflict.

General SIR HUGH GOUGH, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, was the other. He had been distinguished for his able conduct in China, and acquired for it a baronetcy, and the thanks of Parliament. He entered the army in 1794; and after serving at the capture of the fleet in Saldana Bay, and during the campaign in the West Indies, and the Brigand war, obtained his majority in the 87th (then Prince of Wales's Irish) regiment. That distinguished corps he commanded at Talavera, Barrosa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Cadiz, and Tarifa; and for his services on those occasions (particularly the last) was honourably noticed. He became a Major-General in 1830, and went to India in 1837, in command of a division of the Indian army, whence he was ordered to China to take charge of the British troops employed there; an appointment he held at the attack on Canton (for which he was honoured with the Grand Cross of the Bath), and during the whole series of operations. He is the fourth son of the late George Gough, Esq., of Woodstown, in the county of Limerick, and descended from a respectable family, founded in Ireland by Francis Gough, Bishop of Limerick, Sir Hugh's lineal ancestors. He was born 3rd Nov. 1779, and married, in 1807, Frances Maria, daughter of the late General Edward Stephens, Governor of Plymouth, by whom he has one son, George Stephens Gough, Esq., of the Grenadier Guards, and four daughters. Though his reputation for bravery was great, age was considered to have impaired his energy, it was therefore reported, and in some degree hoped, that Sir Henry Hardinge would assume the supreme command; but this officer shewed a natural reluctance to supersede a gallant veteran, and remained contented with the nominal rank of second, though it is little to be doubted that his judgment mainly directed the campaign.

A few words may here be added respecting other commanders, distinguished as officers of division, during this campaign, especially of one, SIR ROBERT SALB,

whose death on the hard-fought field of Moodkee, adds all that could be added to his personal renown. A soldier from the early age of thirteen, he earned his way to distinction without the aid of professional or courtly influence, by a series of gallant achievements of great advantage to his country. He was born Sept. 19th, 1782, the second son of the late Colonel Robert Sale, E.I.C.S., by his wife, the daughter of Harry Brine, Esq. of Buckden, in Huntingdonshire, and before the completion of his fourteenth year entered the army as ensign in the 36th Foot. Two years afterwards, he obtained his lieutenancy, and proceeding to India, exchanged the following spring into the 12th, with which regiment he fought at the memorable victory of Mallavelley, achieved by Lord Harris in 1799. Within less than two months occurred the siege of Seringapatam, and here he was honourably mentioned and rewarded by a medal. The whole of the campaign of 1801 in the Wynaud country, he served under General Stevenson, and in 1806 obtained his company. In 1809, he formed part of the army under Colonel Chalmers, which stormed the Travancore lines; and again, under Abercromby, he aided in the capture of Mauritius. In 1813 he became a field officer, and in 1818 was placed on the half-pay list. The inactivity that followed being insupportable to his restless ardour and daring spirit, in 1821 he joined the 13th Light Infantry, with which, in 1823, he proceeded to the field of his early renown. On his arrival in India, he at once joined the expedition under Sir Archibald Campbell, then actively engaged, and was present at the taking of Rangoon and the storming of the stockades near Kemmendine, on both occasions displaying such heroism, that he received the thanks of the commanding officer on the field of battle, and particular notice in the general orders. On the 1st of December in the same year (1824), he stormed the enemy's lines, and on the 5th, led a body of 1,600 men, in an engagement crowned with success and the utter defeat of the enemy. Shortly afterwards he received a severe wound in the head at the storming of an intrenchment near Koskein, and in the next year he commanded a brigade at the reduction of Bassein. On June 2nd, 1825, he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and in January, 1826, was presented with the riband of a Companion of the Bath, for his gallant conduct at Prome and Malown. In 1831, he became Colonel by brevet, in 1838 was appointed to the command of the First Bengal Brigade of the army of the Indus, which formed the advance in the campaign of Afghanistan, and in 1839 headed the storming party which carried the fortress of Ghuznee. For this important service, in which Colonel Sale received several wounds, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, and appointed Major-General by his own Government, and presented with the second class of the order of the Dooranee empire, by Schah Soojah-ool-Moolk. In 1840, the forces sent to subdue the Kohistan country were entrusted to his command; and, after storming the forts of Tootum Durrah, Kar Durrah, and Perwan, he compelled Dost Mahomed to surrender. These triumphant achievements gained for him the first class of the order of the Dooranee empire; and shortly afterwards he led the brigade which stormed the Khoord Cabul Pass, during which he was shot through the leg. His subsequent defence of Jellalabad, his daring sorties, and his final defeat of the besieging army under Akbar Khan, are too fresh in the public memory to require recapitulation here; and the name of the lady to whom he was married, in May, 1809, Florentia, daughter of the late Mr. George Wynch, is, if possible, still more emblazoned in the annals of heroism.

SIR JOHN LITTLER, another distinguished Indian officer, sailed for India in 1800, and was captured on his passage, in the Bay of Bengal, off the Sand Heads, in the Kent Indiaman, by the French privateer *La Confiance*. He served with his regiment in Lord Lake's campaigns in Upper India, during 1804-5; was attached to a battalion of Bengal volunteers on the expedition to the Island of

Java, in 1811 ; participated in the assault and capture of Batavia and Fort Cornelius, which soon after terminated in the unconditional surrender of the whole island to the British, when he was appointed to the staff by the Governor-General of India, Lord Minto. On its restoration to the Dutch, in 1816, he returned to Bengal, and was confirmed on the staff by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hastings, in which he served until 1824, when he vacated on promotion, and the attainment of the command of a regiment. In 1843, having previously become Major-General, Sir John Littler eminently distinguished himself in the command of a division at the memorable battle under the rock of Gwalior. He is the eldest son of Thomas Littler, Esq., by Diana his wife, daughter of John Hunter, Esq., a Director of the East India Company, and represents a family of considerable antiquity in Cheshire, where, in the Vale Royal, his ancestors were settled in the time of Edward I. Sir John Littler was born Jan. 6th, 1783, and married, June 25th, 1827, Helen Olympia, only daughter of Captain Henry Stewart, son of John Stewart, Esq., claimant of the earldom of Orkney.

Of SIR HARRY SMITH, who so distinguished himself towards the end of the campaign, less is known : still his career has been a distinguished one. The son of a gentleman in humble life, Mr. John Smith, surgeon, of Whittlesea, Yorkshire, he at an early age entered the army ; but seems long to have contended with all those difficulties which, in the British service, so generally attend merit when unaccompanied by rank or money. He was present at the storming and capture of Monte Video ; at the assault on Buenos Ayres. He served in the Peninsula from Vimeiro to Corunna ; was wounded in Crawford's action on the Coa ; and present at the battles of Sahugal and Fuentes D'Onora. Subsequently he took part in the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz ; participated in the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Toulouse. Setting out thence to America, he served with distinction at Washington and New Orleans ; and finally, returning home on the termination of hostilities there, he was present at the crowning victory of Waterloo.

We may also here shortly allude to the celebrated French General, AVITABILE, to whom the Sikhs are supposed to have been indebted for their military instruction. A native of Italy, where, in the neighbourhood of Naples, he is still living, he, on the conclusion of Napoleon's bright but evanescent career, sought employment in the East ; and obtaining it in the service of the Sikhs, he was soon elevated to the post of governor of Peshawar. The whole of this province was at that time in a state of the greatest anarchy ; but by dint of uncompromising severity, founded on a vigorous and impartial administration of justice, and the gibbeting of sundry felons in various public places, he soon reduced it to a condition of comparative security. His influence, of course, became great ; especially when, assisted by another Italian officer named Ventura, and two Frenchmen, Allard and Court, he afterwards introduced discipline and energy into the army. He was handsomely remunerated by the Rajah, lived in good style, and entertained many British, as well as European, officers hospitably at his table. " On every occasion his house," says a late Oriental traveller, " was crowded with guests, and, according to Eastern custom, the sumptuous entertainments always concluded with a grand nautch (or dancing and concert spectacle) ; his figurante-company of Cashmeer women consisting of about thirty, singers and dancers, from twelve to twenty-five years of age." A few years ago, supposing his task completed, and desirous of ending his days on his native soil, he quitted the Punjaub and returned to Europe ; but he still feels a great interest in his former pupils, and congratulates himself, with justice, on the brave stand they made, chiefly in consequence of his instructions. The other European officers in the Sikh service, Allard, Court, and Ventura, are dead : Avitabile alone survives.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The disposition of the Sikhs to commit aggressions on the English possessions was well known ; but Sir Henry Hardinge had orders from the Government in this country, not to resort to arms until negotiation had failed, or, in fact, until some direct act of hostility had been committed by the Sikhs. No person supposed that the Lahore government would have dared to provoke hostilities, which would inevitably lead to their own discomfiture and ruin. The worst that was expected was an invasion of military rabble, which would be easily repelled ; but a regular invasion with the whole available and disciplined troops of the Sikhs was what no one anticipated ; the Governor-General was, therefore, in some sense, taken by surprise when the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej in full force on the 11th of December, and, after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an intrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and the same distance from the village of Moodkee.

The Sikh army consisted of 50,000 men, with 108 pieces of cannon, some of them of large calibre. The English army at this time, stationed on the frontiers, was about 50,000 men—the usual number of the frontier posts being 35,000, which had been strengthened by only 15,000 extra men. The Ferozepore division, under General Littler, was raised from 2000 to 8000 men ; the other stations were proportionally strengthened. It is extraordinary that the Sikhs, after crossing the Sutlej, did not attack this division of the English army. They said, they scorned to fight an enemy so far inferior to them in point of numbers. But, whatever the reason for their forbearance, it must be deemed fortunate that they did not, as it would have been exceedingly difficult for Sir John Littler, with about 7,000 men, mostly native infantry, to oppose a body of 60,000, who were afterward found nearly a match for the more powerful force brought against them.

The inactivity of the Sikhs must be regarded as a providential circumstance in favour of the English : it was, indeed, the grand blunder which proved fatal to the enemy ; for instead of annihilating General Littler and his weak divisions, they contented themselves with lying idly about Ferozepore, stopping the dawks, and plundering the country until the 17th, when they left General Littler in their rear, and marched off to intercept the progress of the larger force, which the Governor-General (as soon as it was known that the invasion had actually taken place) had collected on the instant, including the entire of the Loodianah and Umballa and Meerut divisions, and ordered to march without delay on Ferozepore. The force, from 15,000 to 20,000 in number, with a fair supply of cavalry and light field guns, was headed by the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Governor-General.

Early in December, 1845, it having become apparent that hostilities were inevitable, the whole disposable British forces were put in motion. They were, however, anticipated. On the 11th, as already mentioned, the Sikh army, in large numbers, commenced crossing the Sutlej, and, after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and about the same distance from the village of Moodkee. In this camp they had placed one hundred and eight pieces of cannon, some of large calibre, with a force exceeding 50,000 men, for the purpose of intercepting the approach of the British force moving up from Umballa to the relief of Ferozepore, which had been thus treacherously attacked, without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

Sir Henry Hardinge had, anticipating this, ordered, on the 8th, that portion of our army posted at Umballa for defensive purposes to move up on the 11th ; and, after a rapid march of 150 miles, it reached Moodkee on the 18th, where,

on the evening of the same day, it repulsed an attack of the Sikh army, and captured seventeen guns. On the following day the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and on the 21st moved by its left on Ferozepore; and having on the march effected a junction at half-past one o'clock with 5,000 men and 21 guns, under Major-General Sir John Littler, which had moved from Ferozepore that morning, the Commander-in-Chief formed the army in order of battle, and attacked the enemy's entrenched camp, and on that evening and the following morning captured seventy pieces of artillery, taking possession of the enemy's camp, with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores.

We must, however, at greater length, first describe the

BATTLE OF MOODKEE,

the first of these actions, and fought on the 18th of December.

So soon as intimation of the impending hostilities reached Sir Hugh Gough, the troops from the different stations in the rear were directed to move by forced marches upon Busseean, where, by a most fortunate arrangement, supplies had been collected, within a wonderful short space of time. The main portion of the force at Loodianah was withdrawn, and a garrison thrown into the little fortress there. From this central position, both Loodianah and Ferozepore could be supported, and the safety of both places brought, in some measure, within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief. But most harassing were the marches of the troops before this concentration could be completed. Their march had been prolonged over a distance of upwards of 150 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand; their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertion.

They encountered something like opposition, too, by the road. When the leading troops reached Wudnee, a small jaghire of the late Maharaja Shere Singh, its garrison shut the gates of the fort against them; and, as their battering guns were far in the rear, it was deemed prudent to reserve it for future chastisement: the British, therefore, remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies, under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault, and this was effected without the necessity of firing a shot.

When they reached Wudnee, it was evident that the force before Ferozepore felt the influence of their movements, as they heard that a very large portion of that force had been detached to oppose their further advance. These reconnoitering parties retired on the morning of the 18th before the British cavalry pickets, near the village and fort of Moodkee; and soon after mid-day the division under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major-General Sir J. McCaskill, and another of that under Major-General Gilbert, with five troops of Horse Artillery, and two light field batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the Horse Artillery (Brigadier in command of the Artillery force), and the Cavalry division, consisting of her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, the body guard, 4th and 5th Light Cavalry, and 9th Irregular Cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee. The troops, however, were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about three P.M., information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and they had scarcely time to get under arms and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

Sir Hugh Gough immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavalry, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. They had not proceeded beyond two miles when they found the enemy in position. The Sikhs were said to consist of from 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force of cavalry, and forty guns. They evidently had either just

taken up their position, or were advancing in order of battle. To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry, the British General advanced the cavalry under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the cavalry then on his flanks.

The manœuvre, however, was not an easy one; the country was a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but in some places thick, jhow, jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry and artillery behind this jungle and such undulations as the ground afforded; and, whilst the twelve battalions formed from echelon of brigades into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon the advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke, and soon joined in by the two light field batteries. The rapid and well-directed fire of the British artillery appeared to paralyse that of the enemy; and, as it was necessary to complete the infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near to the jungle, Sir Hugh Gough directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank if possible. The 3rd Light Dragoons, with the 2nd brigade of cavalry, consisting of the body guard and 5th Light Cavalry, with a portion of the 4th Lancers, turned the left of the Sikh army, and, sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put their numerous cavalry to flight. Whilst this movement was taking place on the enemy's left, the British General directed the remainder of the 4th Lancers, and 9th Irregular Cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manœuvre was also successful, and had not the infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the infantry advanced to the attack, Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the jungle, and the canonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John M'Caskill, attacked in echelon lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had everything at stake, and who had long vaunted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked the British; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of the English cavalry. The attack of infantry now commenced, and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army that they had met with a foe they little expected. Their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre. The British infantry used that never-failing weapon the bayonet, wherever the enemy stood. Night only saved the Sikhs from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object. The gallant and successful attack, however, was attended with considerable loss. The British force bivouacked on the field for some hours, and only returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of a regular advance in pursuit.

This advantage, however, was not obtained without severe loss on the part of the British. Eight hundred and seventy-two of these troops* were either killed or wounded, including amongst the former several officers of distinction. Towards

* See Official List of Killed and Wounded, No. I, Appendix.

the conclusion of the action, Sir Robert Sale had his left thigh shattered by a grapeshot, and the wound proved mortal. Sir John M'Caskill, an old and valued officer, who had done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mactier, and Lieutenant-Colonels Banbury and Byrne, and other valuable officers, were amongst the wounded; but the British General declared that he had every reason to be proud of, and gratified with, the exertions of the whole of the officers and troops of this army on this arduous occasion, as well as with the conduct and dispositions of the generals of divisions, the brigadiers of the several arms, the general, personal, divisional, and brigade staff, and the commanding officers of every regiment present. The 3rd dragoons suffered severely, and distinguished themselves greatly, in this brilliant action. After the enemy had been driven back, the British forces bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and only returned to their encampment at half-past one next morning, when night prevented the possibility of pursuit.

BATTLE OF FEROZESHAH,

DECEMBER 21ST.

After the engagement at Moodkee on the 18th, no hostilities occurred for three days; both parties in the interval resting on their arms. On the day following, however, information was received, that the enemy, in increasing numbers, were moving on to attack the British position. A line of defence was accordingly taken up in advance of the English encampment, and dispositions made to repel assault; but the day wore away without their appearing, and at night Sir H. Gough had the satisfaction of being reinforced by Her Majesty's 29th Foot, and the East India Company's 1st European Light Infantry, with a small division of heavy guns.

On the morning of the 21st, the offensive was resumed; the British columns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozeshah, where it was known that the enemy, posted in great force, and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th, incessantly employed in entrenching his position. Instead of advancing to the direct attack of these formidable works, the British manœuvred to their right; the second and fourth divisions of infantry, in front, supported by the first division and cavalry in second line, continuing to defile for some time out of cannon shot between the Sikhs and Ferozepore. The desired effect was not long delayed, a cloud of dust was seen on the English left, and, according to the instructions sent him on the preceding evening, Major-General Sir John Littler, with his division, availing himself of the offered opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite his force with Sir Hugh Gough's. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all the harassing marches and privations, in the relief of this division of the army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

Dispositions were quickly made for an united attack on the enemy's entrenched camp, which was found to be a parallelogram of about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah, the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore and the open country. The British moved against the last named force, the ground in front of which was, like the Sikh position in Moodkee, covered with low jungle. The divisions of Major-General Sir John Littler, Brigadier Wallace (who had succeeded Major-General Sir John M'Caskill), and Major-General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre the whole force of artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on either flank, and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-General Sir Harry

Smith's division, and the small cavalry force, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing; Sir Henry Hardinge, meanwhile, leading on the left wing in person, while Sir Hugh Gough himself conducted the right.

But they were not permitted to advance unopposed. A heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over his position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre. These kept up a severe and well-directed fire, which the practice of the far less numerous British artillery, of much lighter metal, checked in some degree, but could not silence. Finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, the British infantry advanced, and carried these formidable entrenchments. They threw themselves upon the guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; but when the batteries were partially within their grasp, the soldiery had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh infantry, arrayed behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the entrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere raging around.

It was not, however, a night of repose. The cold was severe, and darkness intense. "It was," said Sir Henry Hardinge, in a letter to a member of his family, subsequently quoted by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, "the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men, without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold. A burning camp in our front, our brave fellows lying down under a heavy cannonade, which continued during the whole night, mixed with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English hurrah, the tramp of men, and the groans of the dying. In this state, with a handful of men, who had carried the batteries the night before, I remained till morning, taking very short intervals of rest by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper, and revive their spirits" [great cheering]. That is to say, Sir H. Hardinge spent the night in going from regiment to regiment, lying down with them, animating their spirits, thus insuring, as far as human effort could insure it, the conquest of the coming day [cheers]. "I found myself again with my old friends of the 29th, 31st, 50th, and 9th, and all in good heart. My answer to all and every man was, that we must fight it out, attack the enemy vigorously at day-break, beat him, or die honourably in the field. The gallant old general, kind-hearted and heroically brave, entirely coincided with me. During the night I occasionally called upon our brave English soldiers to punish the Sikhs when they came too close and were impudent; and when morning broke we went at it in true English style. Gough was on the right. I placed myself, and dear little Arthur by my side, in the centre, about thirty yards in front of the men, to prevent their firing, and we drove the enemy without a halt from one extremity of their camp to the other, capturing thirty or forty guns as we went along, which fired at twenty paces from us, and were served obstinately. The brave men drew up in an excellent line, and cheered Gough and myself as we rode up the line, the regimental colours lowering to me as on parade. The mournful part is the heavy loss I have sustained in my officers. I have had ten aides-de-camp *hors de combat*, five killed and five wounded. The fire of grape was very heavy from 100 pieces of cannon. The Sikh army were drilled by French officers, and the men the most warlike in India."

Meanwhile the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, whilst the British troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it, exhausted by their efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night was wearing away; when near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced, and played with deadly effect upon the British. Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed her Majesty's 80th Foot and the 1st European Light Infantry. They were led

to the attack by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General), who was wounded in the outset. The 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to press on further. During the whole night, however, they continued to harass the British by fire of artillery, wherever moonlight discovered their opponents' position.

But with daylight of the 22nd retribution came. The British infantry formed line, supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from the centre by such of the heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery from the enemy, however, played with great effect upon this point, dismounting the English pieces, and blowing up the tumbrils.

At this moment Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst Sir Hugh Gough rode at the head of the right wing; and the line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy's fire, driving them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah and their encampment; then, changing front to left, on its centre, the British continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manoeuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along its front, with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa army. They had taken upwards of 73 pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The victory was apparently won, and the British force assumed a position on the ground it had won, but its labours were not yet to cease. In the course of two hours, Sirdar Tej Singh, who had commanded in the last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions and a large field of artillery, supported by 30,000 Ghorepurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in the British cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah; this attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He commenced by a combination against the left flank, and when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration against the captured village, as compelled the English to change their whole front to the right. His guns, during this manoeuvre, maintained an incessant fire, whilst the artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats, the British were unable to answer him with a single shot. A new effort had therefore to be made. Sir Hugh Gough directed his almost exhausted cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, and this apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and to abandon the field. For twenty-four hours not a Sikh appeared in front. The remains of the Khalsa army were in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nuggurputher and Tilla, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekeeputhur, in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadur Singh had been killed; Lal Singh wounded. Mehtab Singh, Adjoodhia Pershad, and Tej Singh, the late governor of Peshawar, fled with precipitation; leaving their camp the scene of the most awful carnage, and abandoning large stores of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

The loss of the British army was heavy; and could scarcely be otherwise. Within thirty hours it had stormed an entrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it had dislodged from their positions, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledge to have lost, and 91 of which were in the English possession. In addition to the British losses in the battle, the captured camp of the Sikhs was found to be everywhere protected by charged mines, by the successive

springing of which many brave officers and men on the side of their opponents were subsequently destroyed.*

Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir J. Littler, and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory), greatly distinguished themselves in the course of this action, as well as the whole of the regiments of her Majesty's service employed, and the East India Company's 1st European Light Infantry : the native force seconding, in a most spirited manner, their gallant conduct. A Prince of the royal blood of Prussia, travelling under the name of Count Ravensburg, with the officers of his suite, Counts Greuben and Oriola, accompanied the British force during the operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this battle ; their gallant conduct on these occasions being, says Sir Hugh Gough, " worthy of the high reputation in arms of their countrymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them." Dr. Hoffmeister, the medical attendant on the Count, was killed in the action of the 21st.

The number of Sikh soldiers whom the British had to encounter was 60,000 strong—all in a state of complete preparation for battle. The official despatches given do not specify the number of the English ; but, according to private accounts, they did not exceed 20,000. The slaughter on the side of the Sikhs was frightful. Their camp is described as a scene of awful carnage. Their loss is estimated at 9,000 killed and 20,000 wounded.

ACTION AT FEROZEPORE.

We must now detail the movements of the division under the command of Sir John Littler, which, though on a smaller scale, were important, and threatened at one moment to be followed by disastrous results.

In pursuance of instructions received from Sir Henry Hardinge on the 20th of December, Sir John left his position at Ferozepore at 8 A. M. on the 21st, leaving the defence of the cantonments to the 63rd regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson, and that of the town to the 27th regiment Native Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Carnegy, together with detachments of Sappers, and half a field battery in the town, and 2nd company (reserve) of Artillery in the entrenchment. He quickly effected a junction with the troops under the personal command of Sir Hugh Gough, and, agreeably to his instructions, moved in position, or order of battle, on the same evening about 4 P. M. The first advance in line was steady, and the approach to the enemy's works made under a most galling and destructive fire. The casualties in the ranks were awful. The troops, however, moved on with great firmness and resolution, and approached the enemy's battery to within about 150 yards, when they considered the prize to be within their grasp. Brigadier T. Reed gave the order to charge, supported by the left, or Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham's Brigade. This charge was commenced with such determined gallantry and spirit, that the result seemed certain. The enemy, however, having great confidence in their guns, continued to serve them with extraordinary activity, and to make such havoc in our ranks, as to cause an apparent panic and hesitation in Her Majesty's 62nd Foot, which of course had a similar effect on the native regiments on the flanks, notwithstanding all the exertions of their officers to induce them to advance by cheering and encouraging them, pointing at the same time to the short distance which they had to proceed when the day would be their own. It was all in vain, and they retired out of gun-shot, to where Her Majesty's 9th Foot and 26th Regiment Native Infantry were drawn up in reserve. But another division of his force was more successful. A part of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, with their colours, accompanied these two regiments in their advance, and, instead of following them in their retreat, made straight for the enemy's batteries. A

* See Appendix, No. 2.

fearful tempest of musketry, grenades, and grape-shot saluted them; but still they made good their entrance. The fire of the Sikhs was indeed so fierce and extended, that there was less danger in approximation than in a retrograde movement; and hence this regiment suffered less than those which had retreated. Being unsupported, however, the men were unable to maintain their ground, and as night now approached and Sir John had heard that the divisions on the right had also been unable to obtain an entrance, he gave orders for their retreat, and the whole bivouacked in the vicinity.

On the following morning, having obtained information that the right division had been directed to renew the attack, he moved forward either to assist in it, or co-operate in any way that might be necessary. He had not, however, proceeded far, when he received orders to await further instructions, and to return to the town and hold it. The success at Ferozeshah on the previous day, had rendered his movement in advance unnecessary, and he therefore again took up his position on the ground he had left. His success was thus not so great as it might have been; but with the conduct of the troops in general he had much reason to be gratified; their patience and perseverance in marching through the day, exposed to the sun and want of water, had no doubt in some measure weakened their energies, but they, notwithstanding, evinced great firmness and resolution in advancing to the attack, until borne down by the most furious and irresistible fire, from all arms, that men could be exposed to. The loss of many of their officers had also tended to relax their efforts and check their ardour, and under such circumstances only could the supposed disappointment to her Majesty's 62nd regiment themselves and to their country have been for a moment conceived. The native troops, under the numerous temptations to which they had been exposed for several months previously by Sikh emissaries, evinced their loyalty to the British Government in a most remarkable manner, not a single desertion having taken place, since the enemy crossed the Sutlej. They had maintained the character of the Bengal army in displaying courage and bravery under a heavy fire, and evinced a resolution not inferior to any that ever characterized British soldiers.

REMARKS ON THE ACTIONS.

Still these actions have been severely criticised. "From the whole tenor of the speeches made in Parliament, on proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Henry Hardinge and his troops, it will be quite evident to the country," said one party, "that the Ministers painfully feel the necessity of offering an apology for the Governor-General. The extracts printed from the correspondence have been carefully selected and arranged with this view, and every kind of argument has been based upon them, which, with the least chance of success, could be advanced, to show the little probability there was that the Sikhs would venture to cross the Sutlej, and if they should, that it was very uncertain at what point or points they would effect their passage. Nothing, however, that has been said has the least tendency to show that it would, under the circumstances, have been imprudent to bring up the Meerut force to Umballa, together with the heavy artillery from Cawnpore or Delhi. Certain hints, indeed, have been thrown out, that such a proceeding might have given umbrage to the Lahore Durbar. But when we consider the well-known character of the Sikh Government, the weak and fluctuating temper of its rulers, the disposition which they obviously already felt to break with us, upon the slightest pretext, or even without any pretext at all, we cannot allow any weight to such an objection. It is even contended by Lord Ripon and Sir Robert Peel, that the Sikh Durbar encouraged the invasion of the British territories, chiefly with a view to rid itself of its turbulent army; and with such a Government where was the necessity for delicacy, especially when it

might be found to cost the lives of so many thousands of brave men? We still maintain, and public opinion will assuredly go along with us, that we ought to have had at Umballa at least double the forces which on the 11th of December had been concentrated there. Neither the Duke of Wellington, nor any other great military authority, would commit himself by maintaining the contrary opinion. Every speaker in both houses eluded the discussion of this point, so that the country is left to draw its own conclusions upon it. One thing, however, seems to have been made clear by the speeches of Ministers, namely, that the actions which have taken place are only the commencement of a great series of operations, and that the act of returning the thanks of Parliament to the army for the success which had been accomplished, is likely to act upon it as an incentive to achieve still further success. In other words, the annexation of the Punjab seems to have been at length determined on, and, considering all that has taken place, we shall unquestionably stand acquitted in the eyes of the whole world of having been actuated in the undertaking by any unworthy motives."

Even a party more friendly declares, "The result of the battles fought on the 18th, the 21st, and 22d of December, is of a purely negative character. The Sikhs were effectually prevented by the bravery of our troops from advancing upon the territories of the protected states, or from opening a campaign in British India. They were repulsed with loss; but they were by no means routed. Not a man was driven back across the Sutlej, until they thought fit deliberately to withdraw, six or seven days after the battle. They retained the command of one fortified bridge, and on the 15th of January a party of the enemy, which had been operating eighty miles further up the river, crossed it again, and took up another intrenched position, near Loodianah. Sir Henry Smith's column advanced to attack them in this position, but considerable uncertainty prevails as to the result of this engagement. The fact, however, is of importance, because it proves that the Sikhs have not even abandoned the offensive system of operations against us, and that they are still able and resolved to carry on the war with great courage and vigour. The great disproportion of our numbers, and the exhausted condition of our troops in the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, were amply compensated by the dauntless spirit of our men in action. As long as the fighting lasted, neither generals nor men counted the ranks of the enemy, or their own. But these unfavourable circumstances could not but tell seriously to our disadvantage in the results of the victory. Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough were totally unprovided with the means of following up the success they had gained, by driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet from his intrenched camp. They had, on the contrary, to sustain fresh attacks in the position they had so bravely won; and when these were repulsed, the enemy retired without confusion, since he was enabled to rally and encamp his forces between the field of battle and the river. With a powerful and victorious army in their front, and a broad river in their rear, that position would have been extremely critical; but the Sikh generals were probably better acquainted than our own officers had been, with the amount of their respective antagonist's forces, and they acted upon the conviction that until large reinforcements came up, no attempt would be made by the British to complete their discomfiture. An intelligent correspondent, in expressing the same regret which has been universally felt in this country at the distance at which the Meerut and Umballa forces were still placed from the frontier at the commencement of hostilities, observes, that the urgent requisition of Major Broadfoot for the Meerut force had not been complied with. Undoubtedly, if such was the case, a most serious responsibility was incurred by the officer who refused to take precautions suggested by the experience and conviction of Major Broadfoot. But we are led to infer from the Governor-General's subsequent despatch, and from Major Broadfoot's own report of the 20th of Novem-

ber, that he entertained considerable doubts of the advance of the Sikhs, and certainly no evidence of an 'urgent requisition' has been made public. The campaign of the Punjab has now begun in earnest. Sir Henry Hardinge finds himself at the head of the finest army ever sent forth by British India: and although the *coup de main* of the Sikh army was a surprise, there is no surprise in the operations which are now undertaken. The army amounts to no less than 43,000 men, with a large train of artillery. The season from the 1st of February to the beginning of April is the most favourable part of the year for military operations in India. The Sikh army is doubtless prepared to fight with desperate energy in defence of its own existence; for we can never lay down our arms until it is utterly routed and dissolved: but its chiefs are divided; it has ceased to acknowledge the control of the Court of Lahore; and Rajah Gholab Singh, the most able of the Jamoo Chiefs, keeps apart in his mountains, and seems little disposed to take an active part in the contest for the sovereignty of the plains. Without the severe engagements which have already taken place, the British army would probably have advanced with a more contemptuous opinion of the army it has to encounter; but the result of those engagements has been at once to improve our knowledge of the real power of the enemy, and to increase our confidence in our own strength. It must not, however, be forgotten, that we are here engaged in a great military expedition; and that even the most brilliant success, and the most rapid termination of hostilities, will not be followed by a state of secure peace, but will impose on the Governments of India and England the necessity of maintaining a considerable army of observation, perhaps of occupation, in the Punjab. Of the 42,480 men who will probably cross the Sutlej in this campaign, there are at present only 1,350 men of European cavalry, and 6,750 of European infantry. In the former arm, more especially, we fear the absence of European force may be felt. The Sikh cavalry, though it took no important part in the actions of last December, has a considerable reputation in the East; the regular cavalry formed by General Allard mustered 13,000 men; and in this respect our army may possibly labour under too great an inferiority. It is too late to remedy this deficiency for the present campaign; but with a view to the general position and duties of the army in India, it is essential that European reinforcements should be despatched with the least possible delay."

Anticipating these remarks, perhaps, Sir Henry Hardinge thus replies to the charge of having been caught unprepared:—

"In common with the most experienced officers of the Indian Government, I was not of opinion that the Sikh army would cross the Sutlej with its infantry and artillery. I considered it probable that some act of aggression would be committed by parties of plunderers, for the purpose of compelling the British Government to interfere, to which course the Sikh chiefs knew that I was most averse; but I concurred with the Commander-in-Chief, and the Chief Secretary to the Government, as well as with my political agent, Major Broadfoot, that offensive operations, on a large scale, would not be resorted to. Exclusive of the political reasons which induced me to carry my forbearance as far as it was possible, I was confident, from the opinions given by the Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Sir John Littler, in command of the forces at Ferozepore, that that post would resist any attack from the Sikh army as long as its provisions lasted; and that I could at any time relieve it, under the ordinary circumstances of an Asiatic army making an irruption into our territories, provided it had not the means of laying siege to the fort and the entrenched camp. Up to this period, no act of aggression had been committed by the Sikh army. The Lahore Government had as good a right to reinforce their bank of the river Sutlej, as we had to reinforce our posts on that river. The Sikh army had, in 1843 and 1844, moved down upon the river from Lahore, and, after remaining there

encamped a few weeks, had returned to the capital. These reasons, and above all my extreme anxiety to avoid hostilities, induced me not to make any hasty movement with our army, which, when the two armies came into each other's presence, might bring about a collision. The army had, however, been ordered to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice; and, on the 7th and 8th December, when I heard from Lahore that preparations were making on a large scale for artillery stores and all the munitions of war, I wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, directing his Excellency, on the 11th, to move up the force from Umballa, from Meerut, and from some other stations in the rear. Up to this time no infantry or artillery had been reported to have left Lahore, nor had a single Sikh soldier crossed the Sutlej. Nevertheless, I considered it prudent no longer to delay the forward movement of our troops, having given to the Lahore Government the most ample time for a reply to our remonstrance. On the 9th, at night, Captain Nicolson, the assistant political agent at Ferozepore, reported that a portion of the Sikh army had approached within three miles of the river. On the other hand, the information received by Major Broadfoot on that day from Lahore was not of a character to make it probable that any Sikh movement on a large scale was meditated. On the 10th no intelligence was received from Lahore confirmatory of Captain Nicolson's report, and the usual opinion continued to prevail that the Sikh army would not cross the Sutlej. The troops, however, moved on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, in pursuance of the orders given on the 7th and 8th; and the whole of the forces, destined to move up to the Sutlej, were in full march on the 12th."

Among the disadvantages, it may be added, with which the Governor-General had to contend in his warfare with the Sikhs, was the circumstance of active intrigues having been for some time previous to the invasion resorted to by the Lahore Government, to induce the chiefs of our protected Sikh territories to rise in arms against the British power as soon as a Sikh army should cross the Sutlej. It is agreed on all hands, that, after the severe actions of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, the British generals were not in a condition to follow up their success and drive the enemy into or across the river, principally from the want of heavy guns, horses, ammunition, and cavalry. The Sikhs, therefore, remained a week unmolested between the British army and the river; and when they retired on the 29th of December to the right bank, they had, in spite of the check they had received in the field of battle, accomplished an important manœuvre, and skilfully opened their operations in the campaign. The sudden passage of the Sutlej by so large a division of the Sikh army had compelled Sir Henry Hardinge to advance with all his disposable forces to the relief of Ferozepore. Colonel Wheeler's column marched down from Loodianah, and the fort of that place was left to the defence of a feeble garrison. Even the reinforcements from Meerut and Kurnaul, which advanced after the battles, were all to concentrate at Ferozepore; nor could they do otherwise in presence of the strong Sikh force still encamped between that place and the river. That force held in check the main body of the British army; it drew off the reinforcements, and thus effectually masked the operations of two other columns of the Sikh army considerably higher up the river. Two objects are ascribed to the Sikh generals, and both had been thus apparently accomplished by them. The one was to detach a portion of the British army northward; and the other to secure a position upon the river sufficiently strong to cover a retreat from the right to the left bank. Whilst, therefore, Sir H. Hardinge was watching that portion of the Sikhs which had just re-crossed the river near Ferozepore, he learned that another corps, said to be 30,000 strong, with 35 pieces of cannon, was acting upon Loodianah, and Sir Henry Smith was immediately ordered to proceed against them by forced marches, with a column of 12,000 men, consisting of the last

reinforcements from Meerut, and the best part of the cavalry and artillery of the army. A third division of the Sikhs had meanwhile constructed an excellent bridge of boats at Hurreekkee, protected by a regular fortified *tête du pont*, mounting 50 pieces of heavy ordnance, and able to contain 20,000 men. The English engineers sent to reconnoitre this position, on the 15th of January, reported that it could not be taken without a regular siege.

All these accounts, however, corroborate the impression of the great difficulty of the Governor-General's position ; and, in addition to the evident peril arising from the forces and military skill of the enemy, other dangers existed which were the more to be guarded against because they were secret. The principal means upon which the leaders of the Sikh army relied for success in their enterprise was the corruption of native regiments in the British service. The snares and temptations of excessive pay and unbounded license were offered with all the artifices of eastern treachery. The Sepoys resisted these attacks upon their honesty and their honour. They fought with the integrity as well as with the courage of British soldiers. On the bloody fields of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, where food and even water were wanting to refresh the troops, these Sepoys gave up all the scanty supplies that could be obtained to their European comrades, saying, "They cannot live without it; we can; let them take it all!" They displayed the best qualities of men. But to keep alive this spirit, and to remove them as far as possible from the influence of bad example and corrupt agents, it was the duty of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief to watch most carefully the disposition of the native forces in the army. The prudence with which the positions of the columns had been selected, the reluctance of Sir Henry Hardinge to concentrate a large body of men on the frontier, and the energy with which he infused spirit into the troops in action, subsequently contributed in various ways to the ultimate success of the campaign.

But whatever opinion may be entertained of the Governor-General's tactics, there can be no difference on the point of his courage and consideration. On the former of these it would be superfluous to compliment, as every soldier is presumed to possess it ; but on the other, a few words may be added, coupled with an interesting trait in his private character. The whole, however, is so well embodied in a speech by Sir Robert Peel to the House of Commons, that we shall extract the Right Honourable Baronet's words :—

"There is, Sir," said Sir Robert, after reading a letter of Sir Henry's, "a characteristic trait of my gallant friend in this very letter. He says he had two sons with him ; one of them having entered the army, had been present throughout the whole of the action at Moodkee, and the early part of the 21st ; the other was a civilian. On the night of the 21st, he sent the civilian to the rear, saying that his presence in the field disturbed him. When the son refused to go, he said he would send him out of the field in custody, if necessary, as his presence disturbed his mind ; while he says the presence of the son who was in the service, and who had a military reputation to form, only made him the more determined and resolute in the discharge of his duty. (Loud cheers.) He says also, that on the 22nd, when the danger was over, in visiting the hospitals, he took one of his sons with him, who had had the misfortune to lose a foot, and telling the wounded men that they saw a Governor-General who had lost a hand, with a son who had lost a foot, consoled them under their wounds, by shewing them that men of the highest rank were subject to the same calamities. (Cheers.) He says, 'I visit the hospital, and comfort the maimed by shewing them a Governor-General without a hand, and his son without a foot, and these practical illustrations are consolatory to our poor fellows.'"

Before closing these remarks, it may be added, that some animadversions made by Sir John Littler, concerning the conduct of the 62nd regiment at

Ferozepore, gave rise to painful reflections. They were, however, subsequently modified by the Indian Commander-in-Chief; and the Duke of Wellington declared, that in the position they were placed, its soldiers did all that brave men could.

SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS.

The events that occurred immediately after the actions at Ferozeshah and Ferozepore, were neither numerous nor important; and most of them will be found embodied in the preceding remarks.

After its final repulse, on the 22nd of December, the Sikh army retired, in great confusion, across the ferries and fords of the Sutlej. The British established head-quarters at Sultan Khan Walla on the 24th, Sir Hugh Gough's division being encamped at that place, at Peer Khan Walla, and at Kool. On the 27th, he advanced to Hurruff; and, the same day, pushed a reconnoissance to the banks of the river, at the Ghat of Sobraon; the enemy were seen stretching along the right bank in force, but not more than half-a-dozen of the stragglers were surprised by the British irregular cavalry on the opposite side. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, meanwhile, was placed in an advanced position, with its right on the village of Mallowal, and its left on a nullah, an offset from the Sutlej. From this point the enemy was watched by the Major-General, with equal activity and circumspection, whilst the rest of the British were held in hand ready to support him, should the Sikhs venture to resume the initiative.

On, or about the 5th, Sir Hugh Gough's attention was directed to an incursion of the enemy, in the direction of Loodiana. They burnt a few of the residences of the British officers, and barracks of the soldiers, at that station, but avoided the combat, when the Sirmoor battalion, and other troops, interrupted them in the work of destruction. Rumour, however, exaggerated the nature and extent of this inroad, and excited some alarm for the British communications; but the object of this foray was, eventually, discovered to be for the purpose of favouring the escape, across the Sutlej, of the Rajah of Ladwa, who had alone, of all the principal princes and chiefs of the protected states, evinced towards the English, at this conjuncture, decided hostility. With him, the predatory Sikhs recrossed the Sutlej.

On the 12th of January, Sir Hugh Gough determined to bring his whole force into a position from which it might more closely observe the movements of the enemy, now posted near the greater Sobraon, on the right bank. At an early hour it executed an oblique movement to the right and front. Major-General Sir Harry Smith, supported by a cavalry brigade, under Brigadier Cureton (recently brought up from Meerut) was, in his new alignment, still on the right, opposite to Hurreeskee Putton; Major-General Gilbert in the centre, and Major-General Sir Robert Dick on the left, covered again by cavalry. Major-General Sir John Grey, posted at Attaree, watched the Nugger Ford. The troops of Major-General Sir John Littler occupied, or were drawn around, the cantonment and entrenchment of Ferozepore. The enemy, on his side, reinforced his army on the right bank, completed and strengthened his bridge, and increased the force of his posts and picquets on the left bank. These parties having, on the 14th, evinced more than usual audacity, Sir Hugh caused that body of his infantry which held the head of the bridge, to be driven in by the fire of artillery and rockets, supported by the presence of the British light troops. On the following day, a partial cannonade, which was again opened on the British side upon the boats of the Sikhs, on their outposts on the left bank, and their encampments on the right, enabled him to ascertain, from the direction of their corresponding fire, the nature of all their defensive dispositions.

The Upper Sutlej, meanwhile, had become the scene of interesting operations. It was one of the strange features of this war that the enemy, pressed for supplies on his own bank, had been striving to draw them from his Jagheer states on the other side of the river. In the town and fort of Dhurumkote, which were filled with grain, he had in the second week of January a small garrison of mercenaries — Rohillas, Eusufzies, and Affghans. Major-General Sir Harry Smith was on the 18th sent against this place with a single brigade of his division, and a light field battery. He easily effected its reduction; the troops within it surrendered at discretion after a few cannon shots. But whilst he was yet in march, Sir Hugh Gough received information of a more serious character. There remained little cause to doubt that Sirdar Runjoor Singh Mujethea had crossed from Phulloor, at the head of a numerous force of all arms, and established himself in position at Baran Mara, between the old and the new courses of the Sutlej; not only threatening the city of Loodianah with plunder and devastation, but indicating a determination to intersect the line of the British communications at Bussian and Rakote. The safety of the rich and populous town of Loodianah had been, in some measure, provided for by the presence of three battalions of native infantry, under Brigadier Godby, and the gradual advance of English reinforcements, amongst which was included Her Majesty's 53rd regiment, and the position of the Shekawattee Brigade near Bussian, gave breathing time to the British in that direction. But on the receipt of intelligence which could be relied on, of the movements of Runjoor Singh and his apparent views, Major-General Sir Harry Smith, with the brigade at Dhurumkote, and Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, was directed to advance by Jugraon towards Loodianah, and his second brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him.

This was the first of a series of very able movements, which will be found amply detailed subsequently in the operations of that General; meanwhile it may be stated, they were of a momentous character, and involved the preservation of a great portion of the frontier.

On the other parts of the British line during this period, nothing of moment had occurred. For nearly a week after the action at Ferozeshah and Ferozepore, the Sikhs continued on the English side of the river; nor did the British appear to have considered themselves in a condition to follow up the victory or drive them across. About the 27th they retired in safety within their own dominions, and encamped on the other side, leisurely and unmolested, within sight of the English pickets. The different divisions of the British army, now rapidly increasing in numbers and in strength, were encamped near to, and in close communication with each other; General Littler with his division was posted at Attaree, seven miles from Ferozepore; the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, some six miles higher up the river, and the Umballa force four miles beyond this, or seventeen miles from Ferozepore. The Governor-General after the action, continued at the place just named, maturing his plans and hastening on preparations. The enemy meanwhile were permitted to complete a pontoon bridge without interruption, in hopes that they might be induced again to cross over to the opposite side; the heavy ordnance sent from Umballa being so posted at the same time as to command the passage. A foray had been made across the river by about 200 of the enemy on the 14th, with a view, apparently, to plunder, but they were speedily driven back. The Sikhs at the same time continued to muster in formidable force, and 70,000 men, with 110 pieces of ordnance, were said to be assembled. The bridge they established was of much solidity, well placed, and protected by heavy ordnance. Frequent demonstrations were made on Loodianah, where the force was considered weakest. Some skirmishing took place near the Sikh bridge of

boats on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of January, without any remarkable effect. On the 15th the Sikhs came over the river at Phulloor, plundered the neighbourhood, and pitched a camp on the left bank, in the British territory. About 20,000 crossed over by the 18th; and on the 19th settled themselves, and proceeded to intrench in the British neighbourhood. On the following day they made some further advances, and intrenched themselves near a nullah. Sir H. Smith moved his brigade up the Sutlej, driving the enemy before him until the 21st, in the morning, when he came upon one of their fortified positions.

We must, however, detail at greater length the movements of this distinguished officer; but first publish a proclamation issued by Sir Henry Hardinge at Ferozepore, on the morning of the 31st of December.

"PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

"Ferozepore, the 31st of Dec. 1845.

"The Lahore Government has without any provocation, or any declaration of hostility, and notwithstanding the existence of a treaty of amity and alliance, made war upon the British Government. A large Sikh army has invaded the British territories, which has been repulsed and driven across the Sutlej with the loss of 91 pieces of their artillery now in our possession. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the British Government to take measures for punishing the unprovoked aggression, and for preventing in future similar acts of treachery by the government and army of the Punjaub. The British Government considers it right now to call upon all natives and inhabitants of Hindoostan, who have taken service under the Lahore Government, to quit that service, and place themselves under the orders of the Governor-General of India. As long as relations of amity existed between the two states, there was no objection to the natives of the one territory taking service with the government of the other; but now that the Lahore State has become the avowed enemy of the Government of Hindoostan, it is incumbent on all natives of Hindoostan, whose homes and families are under British protection, to quit the service of the common enemy, and join that of the government of their own country. All persons of the above description, are, therefore, hereby called upon to repair to the British side of the Sutlej, and to report themselves to the British authorities; their interests will in all cases be respected; they will, if fit for the military service, be taken into that of the British Government with all the advantages of pay and allowances enjoyed by British soldiers.

"All natives of Hindoostan, who after the promulgation of this proclamation, continue in the service of the enemy, will be considered to have forfeited all claim to British protection, and will be treated as traitors to their country, and enemies of the British Government.

"By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

"F. CURRIE,

"Sec. to the Government of India, with the G. G."

This document had the effect of intimidating any of the natives that were inclined to oppose, and of attaching those who were favourably disposed to the British sway. And the greater part of the Indians are amongst the latter; the government by the English being found so much more lenient than that of the native rulers. Sir Harry Smith, therefore, whose movements we shall now resume, found, excepting from the Sikhs, no obstacle to his progress.

MOVEMENTS OF SIR HARRY SMITH.

When the British army first advanced to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, it was deemed necessary to withdraw the greater part of the forces, which were

assembled for the protection of Loodianah, for the purpose of effecting a combination with that other portion of the army advancing from Umballa, and thus to proceed to Ferozepore with a larger and more concentrated force. The result of this was to leave Loodianah exposed to the charges or irregular assaults that might be made upon it by the enemy in that quarter; but the principal object was an attack upon the main army, at Ferozepore, and, therefore, the points of secondary importance were unattended to in adding, by every effort, to the strength of the force which was to strike the decisive blow. No sooner, then, had the enemy been driven across the Sutlej, after the battles of the 21st and 22d of December, and the British placed in a position that was unassailable by the enemy on the opposite side, than it was deemed advisable to strengthen the force about Loodianah, to guard against all possible contingencies, and to meet the concentration of the enemy's troops ascertained to be there taking place. It was clear that although the forces which the Sikhs were collecting on that side of Loodianah could not be expected to equal in numbers the concentrated army on the lower part of the Sutlej, yet still the position which they would occupy at Loodianah was such as to cause inconvenience, by cutting off the English communications, by intercepting the arrival of detached reinforcements, or, above all, by causing to diverge, if not capturing, that battering train, the arrival of which at the camp of the Commander-in-Chief was indispensably necessary to the success of all future operations. To accomplish this object it was determined to move a body of men upon Loodianah, and Sir H. Smith was selected for the command. On the 17th, before Sir H. Smith was detached from the main army, various corps coming up decided the movement, and by the 5th of January a much larger force than left in the first instance was assembled at the fort, and capable of protecting it from any, if not greatly superior numbers. Intelligence was received at head-quarters that the enemy had collected at the fort Phulloor, opposite Loodianah, in greater numbers than was originally supposed, and that he was moving across the river with the intention, it was supposed, of intrenching himself between the regular forces on the Sutlej and the original force from which the troops at Phulloor had been drawn. It then became necessary to take further measures in reference to the new events, to repel whatever attack might be made on that point. The 53d regiment of infantry, then moving up, was directed to advance on a place called Kisonpoor. Sir H. Smith's division was increased by a body of cavalry; on the 16th of January they were directed to move, and on the 17th to attack that fort, which lay on the right of the road of our army. On the 18th they were to attack Dhurumkote, on the same road, a place of considerable importance for the security of the British communications between the road to their position on the Sutlej and that at Loodianah. Sir H. Smith proceeded to execute this movement: the enemy immediately abandoned the fort of Budhowal; it only requiring a few shots to induce them to surrender: and, as a consequence, some guns and a quantity of grain fell into his hands. He was then to move upon the fort of Dhurumkote, which it was absolutely requisite to retain, and thence to proceed to Loodianah, being in the meantime to be joined by the 53d regiment and a corps of native troops, the Shekawatee brigade, which was arriving from another point, and expected to be in that vicinity by the 22d of January. It was also determined to send to General Smith another division, viz. the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler. While proceeding on his march, the 53d regiment was found at the point mentioned; the Shekawatee brigade was also advancing according to the calculations which had been made; and he advanced on the 21st from Jugraon to Loodianah. In the interim the enemy's forces were making a forward movement towards Loodianah, and they had taken up a position at the smaller fort, Budhowal, situated on the direct road to Loodianah. That road passes through several villages, all defensi-

ble, and by that position they had placed themselves exactly on the line of march he had to pursue. When he had arrived at a short distance from Loodianah, he found them in position, moving in a line parallel to that he had taken.

"Then," says Sir Hugh Gough, "commenced a series of very delicate combinations, the momentous character of which can only be comprehended by reflecting on the task which had devolved on this army of guarding the frontier from Rooper down to Mundote."

Sir Harry, breaking up from Jagraon, moved towards Loodianah, when the Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces, assumed the initiative, and endeavoured to intercept his progress by marching in a line parallel to him, and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade; but the British general continued coolly to manœuvre, and when the Sikh Sirdar, bending round one wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself by retiring with the steadiness of a field-day, by echelon of battalions, and effected his communication with Loodianah, yet not without severe loss. Reinforced subsequently by Brigadier Godby, he felt himself to be strong; but his manœuvres had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar meanwhile took up an intrenched position at Budhowal, supporting himself on its fort; but, threatened on either side by General Smith and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their junction, and occupied the abandoned position of Budhowal; the Shekawatee Brigade and her Majesty's 53d regiment also added to the strength of the Major-General, and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But on the 26th Runjoor Singh was reinforced from the right bank with 4,000 regular troops, 12 pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry. Emboldened by the accession of strength he ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting the British communications by that route; and this manœuvre led to the

BATTLE OF ALI WAL.

Of this brilliant victory it was our desire to give an especial account; but we despair of any that could impart such a vivid and concise description as that of the victorious general Sir Harry Smith himself. We shall therefore allow him to depict the action in his own words; the more especially as his despatch conveys a succinct narrative of the previous complicated movements, and in all respects bears out Sir Robert Peel's eloquent declaration in the House of Commons, that "the General held the pen with the same ability he displayed in wielding the sword."

CAMP, FIELD OF BATTLE OF ALI WAL, JAN. 30, 1846.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Sir,—My despatch to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 23rd instant will have put his Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command after having formed a junction with the troops at Loodianah, hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army under Runjoor Singh, and the Rajah of Ladwa. The enemy strongly entrenched himself around the little fort of Budhowal by breastworks and "abattis," which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 22nd instant (retiring, as it were, upon the ford of Tulwun), having ordered all the boats which were opposite Phulloor to that Ghat. This movement he effected during the night, and, by making a considerable detour, placed himself at a distance of ten miles, and consequently out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry as soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night, and I occupied immediately his vacated position. It appeared, subsequently, he had no intention of re-

crossing the Sutlej, but moved down the Ghat of Tulwun (being cut off from that of Phulloor by the position my force occupied after its relief of Loodianah), for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very considerable reinforcement of twelve guns and 4000 of the Regular or Aieen troops, called Avitabile's Battalion, entrenching himself strongly in a semicircle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from 40 to 50 guns (generally of large calibre), howitzers, and mortars. The reinforcement crossed during the night of the 27th instant, and encamped to the right of the main army.

Meanwhile his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with that foresight and judgment which marks the able general, had reinforced me by a considerable addition to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2nd Brigade of my own division under Brigadier Wheeler, C.B. This reinforcement reached me on the 26th, and I had intended the next morning to move upon the enemy in his entrenchments, but the troops required one day's rest after the long marches Brigadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honour to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th January, for his Excellency's information. The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary so to organize and brigade them as to render them manageable in action. The cavalry, under the command of Brigadier Cureton, and horse artillery, under Major Lawrenson, were put into two brigades; the one under Brigadier Macdowal, C.B., and the other under Brigadier Steadman. The 1st Division, as it stood, two brigades; Her Majesty's 53rd and 30th Native Infantry, under Brigadier Wilson of the latter corps; the 30th Native Infantry and Nusseree Battalion, under Brigadier Godby; and the Shekawattee Brigade under Major Forster. The Sirmoor Battalion I attached to Brigadier Wheeler's Brigade of the 1st Division, the 42nd Native Infantry having been left at head-quarters.

At daylight on the 28th my order of advance was, the cavalry in front in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments; two troops of horse artillery in the intervals of brigades; the infantry in contiguous columns of brigades at intervals of deploying distance; artillery in the intervals, followed by two eight-inch howitzers on travelling carriages, brought into the field from the fort of Loodianah, by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Horse Artillery; Brigadier Godby's brigade, which I had marched out from Loodianah the previous evening, on the right, the Shekawattee Infantry on the left, the 4th Irregular Cavalry and the Shekawattee Cavalry considerably to the right, for the purpose of sweeping the banks of the wet nullah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's horse attempting an inroad towards Loodianah, or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the fort of Budhowa.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of six miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th Lancers, the Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster of Cavalry; Major Bradford of the 1st Cavalry, and Lieut. Strachey, of the Engineers, who had been jointly employed in the conduct of patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach. Previously to the march of the troops it had been intimated to me by Major Mackeson, that the information by spies led to the belief the enemy would move somewhere at daylight, either on Jugraon, my position at Budhowa, or Loodianah. On a near approach to his outposts, this rumour was confirmed by a spy, who had just left his camp, saying the Sikh army was actually in march towards Jugraon. My advance was steady, my troops well in hand, and if he had anticipated me on the Jugraon road, I could have fallen upon his centre with advantage.

From the tops of the houses of Poorein I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front on a

ridge, of which the village of Aliwal may be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular entrenchment; his right was brought forward and occupied the ridge. I immediately deployed the cavalry into line, and moved on. As I neared the enemy, the ground became most favourable for the troops to manœuvre, being open and hard grass land. I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right and left by brigades, thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns, and as they reached the hard ground I directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's brigade was in direct echelon to the rear of the right, the Shekawattee infantry in like manner to the rear of my left, the cavalry in direct echelon, and well to the rear of both flanks of the infantry. The artillery massed on the right, and centre, and left. After deployment I observed the enemy's left to outflank me, I therefore broke into open columns and took ground to my right: when I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line; there was no dust, the sun shone brightly. The manœuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing, and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards, when, at ten o'clock, the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that by bringing up my right, and carrying the village of Aliwal, I could with great effect precipitate myself upon his left and centre; I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's brigade, and with it and the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Hicks, made a rapid and noble charge, carried the village and two guns of large calibre. The line I ordered to advance—her Majesty's 31st Foot, and the native regiments contending for the front, and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile a second gallant charge to my right was made by the Light Cavalry and the Body Guard. The Shekawattee Brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton. When I observed the enemy's encampment, and saw it was full of infantry, I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's brigade, by changing front, and taking the enemy's infantry in reverse. They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.

While these operations were going on upon the right, and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back, I occasionally observed the Brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging and carrying guns and every thing before it, again connecting his line, and moving on in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade—her Majesty's 50th Foot, the 48th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor Battalion, although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with Her Majesty's 53rd and 30th Native Infantry, equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right; and this brigade was opposed to the "Aïeen" troops, called Avitabile's, when the fight was fiercely raging.

The enemy, well driven back upon his left and centre, endeavoured to hold his right to cover the passage of the river, and he strongly occupied the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Laneers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square

of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53rd Regiment carried the village by the bayonet, and the 30th Native Infantry wheeled round to the rear in the most spirited manner. Lieut.-Colonel Alexander's and Captain Turton's troops of Horse Artillery, under Major Lawrenson, dashed almost among the flying infantry, committing great havoc, until about 800 or 1,000 men rallied under the high bank of a nullah, and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire from below the bank. I immediately directed the 30th Native Infantry, to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village. This native corps nobly obeyed my orders, and rushed among the Avitable troops, driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of twelve guns within 300 yards. The destruction was very great, as may be supposed by guns served as these were. Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment moved forward in support of the 30th Native Infantry by the right of the village. The battle was won, our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus, the passage of the river. The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses unto the ford and boats, in the utmost confusion and consternation. Our 8-inch howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the "debris" of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These, being loaded, were fired once upon our advance. Two others were sticking in the river; one of them we got out. Two were seen to sink in the quicksands; two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These, and the one in the middle of the river, were gallantly spiked by Lieut. Holmes, of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and Gunner Scott, of the 1st troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, who rode into the stream and crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and Light Infantry.*

Thus ended the battle of Aliwal, one of the most glorious victories ever achieved in India. By the united efforts of her Majesty's, and the Hon. Company's troops, every gun the enemy had fell into our hands—as I infer from his never opening one upon us from the opposite bank of the river, which is high and favourable for the purpose; 52 guns are now in the Ordnance Park, two sank in the bed of the Sutlej, and two were spiked on the opposite bank—making a total of 56 cannon captured or destroyed. Many jinjalls, which were attached to Avitable's corps, and which aided in the defence of the village of Bhoondee, have also been taken. The whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain—his all in fact wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry, aided by the guns of Cureton, Lane, Mill, Boileau, and of the Shekawatee Brigade, and by the 8-inch howitzers—our guns literally being constantly a-head of everything. The determined bravery of all was as conspicuous as noble. I am unwont to praise when praise is not merited, and I here most avowedly express my firm opinion and conviction that no troops in any battle record ever behaved more nobly. British and Native (no distinction) cavalry all vying with her Majesty's 16th Lancers, and

* Eleven guns since ascertained to be sunk in the river—total 67. Thirty-one jinjalls fell into our hands.—(See Appendix, No. 4.)

striving to head in the repeated charges. Our guns and gunners, officers and men, may be equalled, but cannot be excelled, by any artillery in the world. Throughout the day no hesitation—a bold and intrepid advance; and thus it is that our loss is comparatively small, though I deeply regret to say, severe. The enemy fought with much resolution; they maintained frequent rencontres with our cavalry hand to hand. In one charge of Infantry upon her Majesty's 16th Lancers, they threw away their muskets, and came on with their swords and targets against the lance.

Having thus done justice, and justice alone, to the gallant troops his Excellency intrusted to my command, I would gladly, if the limits of the despatch (although too much lengthened I fear), permitted me, do the justice to individuals all deserve. This cannot be; therefore must I confine myself to mention those officers whose continued services, experience, and standing, placed them in conspicuous commands. In Brigadier Wheeler, my second in command, I had a support I could rely on with every confidence, and most gallantly did he head his brigade. From Brigadiers Wilson, Godby, and Hicks, I had also every support, and every cause to be gratified with their exertions. In Brigadier Cureton, her Majesty has one of those officers rarely met with—the cool experience of the veteran soldier is combined with youthful activity. His knowledge of outpost duty, and the able manner he handles his cavalry under the heaviest fire, rank him among the first cavalry officers in the service. I would beg to call his Excellency's marked attention to Major Lawrenson, commanding the Artillery; in Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, Captain Turton, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, the service has officers of the very first order; and I am equally satisfied with Captain Boileau, in command of the 9-pounder battery, and with Lieutenant Mill, in charge of four light guns. The two 8-inch howitzers did right good service, organized, equipped, and brought into the field by the exertions and determination to overcome all difficulties of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, equally well served and brought forward always with the Infantry by Lieutenant Austin.

To Brigadiers Macdowel and Stedman, commanding their gallant brigades of cavalry, the fortune of the day is greatly indebted, and to all commanding officers of cavalry and infantry my warmest thanks are due—to Major Smith, commanding her Majesty's 16th Lancers, who was wounded; to Major Bradford, of the 1st Light Cavalry; to Major Angelo, of the 3rd Light Cavalry; to Major Alexander, of the 5th Light Cavalry; to Captain Hill, of the 4th Irregular Cavalry; to Major Forster, of the Shekawatee Brigade; and to Captain Quin, of the Body Guard; to Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, commanding her Majesty's 31st Foot; to Major Bird, of the 24th Native Infantry; to Captain Corfield, of the 47th Native Infantry; to Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, K.H., of her Majesty's 50th Regiment; to Captain Troup, of the 48th Native Infantry; to Captain Fisher, of the Sirmoor Battalion; to Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, of her Majesty's 53rd Foot; to Captain Jack, of the 30th Native Infantry; to Captain Fleming, of the 36th Native Infantry; and to Brigadier Penny, of the Nusseree Battalion.

His Excellency having witnessed the glorious services of her Majesty's 31st and 50th Regiments, and of the 24th, 47th and 48th Native Infantry, I have only to report upon her Majesty's 53rd, a young regiment, but veterans in daring, gallantry, and regularity; and Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips's bravery and coolness attracted the attention of myself and every other staff officer I sent to him. The 30th and 36th regiments of Native Infantry are an honour to any service, and the intrepid little Goorkhas of the Nusseree and Sirmoor battalions in bravery and obedience can be exceeded by none. I much regretted I had no brigade to give Brigadier Penny, who is in orders for one, as his Excellency is

aware. I can only say, therefore, that when he gets his brigade, if he leads it as he did his gallant band of Goorkhas, it will be inferior to none.

The services of her Majesty's 16th Lancers his Excellency has witnessed on a former occasion, and the exalted character of this regiment is equally before him. The 1st and 3rd Light Cavalry and the 8th Irregulars I believe he has not seen in action, and it is my duty, therefore, joyfully to report the manner they contended for the glorious prize of victory in the many charges they this day delivered; and it will be equally gratifying when I assure his Excellency the body guard, under Captain Quin, and the 5th Light Cavalry, well did their duty. The Shekewattee Brigade, under Major Forster, is steady, obedient, and well-appointed; artillery, horse, and infantry, each arm striving to distinguish itself in the field.

Captain Mathias, of her Majesty's 62nd, in charge of a detachment of convalescents of her Majesty's service, and Lieutenant Hebbert, of the Hon. Company's Sappers and Miners, readily performed the duty assigned them in the protecting the 8-inch howitzers.

To Captain Lugard, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of this force, I am deeply indebted, and the service still more so; a more cool, intrepid, and trustworthy officer cannot be brought forward; and I may say the same with great sincerity of Lieut. Galloway, the Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the 1st Division. Captain Waugh, of the 16th Lancers, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the Cavalry is an officer of no ordinary abilities, and the manner in which he and Major Bradford, of the 1st Light Cavalry, daily patrolled, reconnoitered, and made themselves acquainted with the position of the enemy, mainly contributed to the glorious result.

The Brigadiers all speak in high terms of their Majors of Brigade—Captain O'Hanlon, of the 1st Brigade, who was wounded in the action, and replaced by Captain Palmer, of the 48th Native Infantry; Captain Garnock, of her Majesty's 31st Foot, of the 2nd brigade; Captain Loftie, 30th Native Infantry, of the 3rd brigade; Lieutenant Vanrenan, of the 4th brigade; Lieutenant Pattison, of her Majesty's 16th Lancers, of the 1st brigade of Cavalry; and Captain Campbell, of the 1st Light Cavalry, of the 2nd brigade.

Of the services of Lieutenant A. W. C. Plowden, 3rd Light Cavalry, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and my Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Holdich, and of Lieutenant Tombs of the Artillery, my Acting Aide-de-Camp, I am fully sensible, and with the manner which they aided me in carrying orders I am much satisfied. Lieutenant Strachey and Baird Smith, of the Engineers, greatly contributed to the completion of my plans and arrangements, and were ever ready to act in any capacity; they are two most promising and gallant officers.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the commissariat arrangements under Captains Mainwaring and Williamson.

Owing to the judicious arrangements of Dr. Murray, Field-Surgeon, every wounded officer and soldier was placed under cover, and provided for soon after dark; and to the zeal displayed by this able and persevering medical officer, and to the several regimental surgeons, are the wounded and our country deeply indebted. The whole of the wounded were moved yesterday to Loodianah, for the sake of accommodation and comforts which could not be given them in the field.

If not irregular, I beg you would lay before the Commander-in-Chief, for submission to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, my just sense of the valuable services of the political officers associated with me—Major Mackeson, Captain J. D. Cunningham, and Lieutenant Lake. For the assistance I have received from them in their political capacity, I feel most grateful. On the morning of the battle, each offered to aid me in his military capacity; frequently did

I employ them to carry orders to the thickest of the fight; and frequently did they gallantly accompany charges of cavalry.

The reports of the several brigadiers I inclose; a return of the officers commanding and second in command of regiments; also a return of killed and wounded, a return of ordnance captured, and of ordnance stores; likewise a return of commissariat stores, grain, &c.; and a rough sketch of the field of battle of Aliwal.

The fort of Goongrana has, subsequently to the battle, been evacuated, and I yesterday evening blew up the fort of Budhowa. I shall now blow up that of Norpoor. A portion of the peasantry, viz., the Sikhs, appear less friendly to us, while the Mussulmen rejoice in being under our Government.

(Signed)

H. G. SMITH.

Major-General commanding.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE VICTORY.

The effects of this decisive victory were great. It immediately effaced the results of the partially unsuccessful engagement at Ferozepore, and of the more recent temporary check which Sir Harry Smith himself experienced. It also strikingly exhibited the courage of the troops and the resources of the general; the former never having been more conspicuously evinced; and the ability displayed by Sir Harry Smith in recovering from his momentary failure being more eminently brought out than if he had experienced an uninterrupted roll of success. Besides, by it the Sikh infantry were dislodged from every position and village they attempted to hold, and were driven across the river, with the loss of their camp and fifty-two pieces of artillery, completing the number of a hundred and forty-three guns in all already captured by the British army.

In a military point of view its consequences were still more decisive. Independently of paving the way for future victory, its immediate result was the evacuation by the Sikh garrisons of all the forts hitherto occupied by detachments of Lahore soldiers, on this side of the river Sutlej, and the submission of the whole of the territory on the left bank of that river to the British Government. Still, however, the Sikh army remained in its entrenched position; and though on the first intelligence of the victory of Aliwal, and the sight of the numerous bodies which floated from the battle field to the bridge of boats at Sobraon, they seemed much shaken and disheartened, and many were reported to have left them and gone to their homes, yet, after a few days, they seemed as confident as ever of being able to defy the British in their entrenched position, and to prevent their passage of the river; for the Commander-in-Chief was not in a state to take advantage of the enemy's defeat at Aliwal, by an attack on his entrenched position at Sobraon, until the troops under Major-General Sir H. Smith should have joined his Excellency's camp, and the siege train and ammunition should have arrived from Delhi. The first portion of the siege train, with the reserve ammunition for 100 field guns, reached Sir Hugh Gough's quarters on the 7th and 8th, and on the latter day the brigades which had been detached from the main army for the operations in the neighbourhood of Loodianah, rejoined the Commander-in-Chief.

On the enemy its effects were not less important. It for the first time appears to have disheartened and impressed them with the conviction that their strongholds, no more than themselves, were a barrier to British arms; and at Lahore it increased the confusion which already prevailed. The Queen-mother there maintained a restless and uneasy position, unable to see her way, or to control her chiefs. She had learned that a conspiracy had been matured by Goolab Singh to depose her and the infant Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and throw them into prison.

This was to be carried into execution on the return of the army from Ferozepore where success against the British was considered certain. The descendants of Shere Singh were to be placed upon the throne—the mountain chief exercising a substantial power, and entrusting with authority such Sirdars as might be subservient to his will. To counteract this scheme the Queen invited Goolab Singh on his arrival to occupy the residence of the late Dhyani Singh; where she intended to have him and the sons of Shere Singh murdered. The Rajah declined: the other persons became aware of their danger and escaped. Goolab Singh is understood about this time to have sent messengers with a view to negotiate with the Governor-General—hoping to cover his designs, or, in case of a reverse, obtain separate terms for himself. He declined to have the customary salute fired on his arrival at the capital. On the 28th—the day of the battle of Aliwal—he appeared at court, and stated that he was ready to undertake any duty her Majesty might assign him. He was offered money and ammunition, and recommended to proceed to camp; but replied, that he had brought abundance of both with him, which would be at the disposal of Government. He wished to fight the British with his own hill men, and declined being mixed up with the Sikhs, in whose courage, he said, no reliance could be placed. His own troops and personal attendants numbered about 12,000, with ten pieces of artillery. The conference ended in nothing. The same evening tidings arrived of the victory of Sir Harry Smith, and strong detachments were immediately ordered from Lahore to succour their defeated brethren, and reinforce the camp at Hurreekee. The following day the Queen, in her helplessness, was induced, notwithstanding all that had occurred, to nominate Goolab Singh Wuzer, or Prime Minister. On the 2nd February a report was circulated that the Sikhs had retrieved the disaster of the 28th, beaten the British, and recovered a portion of their guns; and as the man by whom the tidings were brought was handsomely rewarded for his pains, other bearers of intelligence equally flattering and fallacious made their appearance in abundance. In two days more an intimation from the defeated General Runjoor Singh revealed the full amount of their disasters. Two thousand men, out of 24,000 who had been engaged, were all he had been able to collect or keep together, and these were without money, arms, ammunition, or food—their whole artillery was in the hands of the victors. Information soon after arrived, that so disheartened was the grand army under Tej Singh by the disasters experienced by their brethren, that it would be difficult to get them to fight, unless Goolab Singh showed himself in camp. Evil tidings arrived from the Indus; a rebellious chief, at the head of 3,000 men, was ravaging the Dhejerat, and troops were ordered from the remote province of Kashmir to assist the forces of Government likely to be overcome. It soon after appeared that the rebels had taken six guns from the Khalsa forces, for which they were far more than a match. On the 4th of February it was agreed that the British Government should be openly and formally applied to—that it should be intimated that the troops repented of what they had done, and were most anxious for an amicable arrangement of differences. To induce the Governor-General to treat with them by a formidable display of strength still remaining, every effort was made to get more forces sent to camp, and to draw on the far north-west, on Attock and Peshawar, for reinforcements to guard Lahore. The Wuzer continued to wait with anxiety the return of his ambassador. Urged to proceed to camp, he persisted in continuing at Lahore, pleading that his departure would be a signal for a rising in the capital. The Governor-General is understood to have declined all separate arrangements, and spurned the idea of cessation of hostilities. Tidings reached about this time of the assemblage of a large force under Sir Charles Napier on the lower Sutlej; and the defection of the Mooltan Chief, who offered at once to submit, and hold his dominions on the same terms under

the British as he had done under the Sikh Government. This crowned the gloomy forebodings at the capital; but still a stern and courageous determination to resist continued to manifest itself, and about the 8th of February every effort was made for the fortification and defence of Lahore.

SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS.

Sir Harry Smith did not long repose upon his laurels. On the 3rd of February, six days after the battle of Aliwal, he marched from Boondrie towards Dhurrumkote, and made arrangements to rejoin the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Hurrekee Ghat. Here the enemy continued to maintain themselves in force. Their principal position was right in front of their opponents on the other side the river: it was strongly fortified, armed with 70 pieces of artillery, and defended by about 30,000 well-disciplined troops. A large body of men lay encamped on the opposite side—a well-constructed bridge of boats maintaining the communication betwixt them. Sir Harry Smith joined the Commander-in-Chief on the 8th, and arrangements were immediately made for an attack.

We must now resume the movements of Sir Hugh Gough and of the Sikhs, so far as they can be ascertained, after the sanguinary action at Ferozeshah.

Defeated on the Upper Sutlej, the Sikhs continued to occupy their position on the right bank, and formidable *tête du pont* and entrenchments on the left bank of the river in front of the main body of the British army. But on the 10th instant, all that they held of British territory, which was comprised in the ground on which one of their camps stood, was stormed from their grasp, and their audacity punished by a blow, sudden, heavy, and overwhelming.

To understand this result a few details are necessary.

The enemy's works had been repeatedly reconnoitred by Sir Hugh Gough, during the time his head-quarters were fixed at Nihalkee. These observations, coupled with the reports of spies, convinced him that there had devolved on his force the task of attacking, in a position covered with formidable entrenchments, not fewer than 30,000 men, the best of the Khalsa troops, with seventy pieces of cannon, united by a good bridge to a reserve on the opposite bank, on which the enemy had a considerable camp and some artillery, commanding and flanking his field works on the British side. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division having rejoined on the evening of the 8th, and part of his siege train having come up with him, he resolved, on the morning of the 10th, to dispose his mortars and battering guns on the alluvial land within good range of the enemy's works. To enable him to do this, it was necessary first to drive in the enemy's pickets at the post of observation in front of Kodeewalla, and at the Little Sobraon. It was directed that this should be done during the night of the 9th, but the execution of this part of the plan was deferred, owing to misconceptions and casual circumstances until near daybreak. The delay was of little importance, as the event showed that the Sikhs had followed the example of the British in occupying the two posts in force by day only. Of both therefore possession was taken without opposition. The battering and disposable field artillery was then put in position on an extended semicircle, embracing within its fire the works of the Sikhs. It had been intended that the cannonade should have commenced at daybreak; but so heavy a mist hung over the plain and river, that it became necessary to wait until the rays of the sun had penetrated and cleared the atmosphere.

Meanwhile, on the margin of the Sutlej, on the British left, two brigades

of Major-General Sir Robert Dick's division, under his personal command; stood ready to commence the assault against the enemy's extreme right. His 7th brigade, in which was the 10th Foot, reinforced by the 53rd Foot, and led by Brigadier Stacey, was to head the attack, supported at two hundred yards distance by the 6th brigade under Brigadier Wilkinson. In reserve was the 5th brigade, under Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham, which was to move forward from the entrenched village of Kodeewalla, leaving, if necessary, a regiment for its defence. In the centre Major-General Gilbert's division was deployed for support or attack, its right resting on and in the village of the Little Sobraon. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division was formed near the village of Guttah, with its right thrown up towards the Suttlej. Brigadier Cureton's cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ford at Hurreekkee and the enemy's horse, under Rajah Lall Singh Misr, on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position in the rear, between Major-General Gilbert's right and Major-General Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on the British left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the cavalry.

Such were the arrangements for the celebrated

BATTLE OF SOBRAON,

the final contest in this eventful struggle, and on the issue of which the fate of the campaign hung.

The action commenced at an early hour in the morning of the 10th of February; the British battery of 9-pounders, enlarged into twelve, opening near the Little Sobraon with a brigade of howitzers, formed from the light field batteries and troops of horse artillery, shortly after daybreak. But it was half-past 6 before the whole of the artillery fire was developed. It was, however, most spirited and well-directed. Sir Hugh Gough declared, he could not speak in terms too high of the judicious disposition of the guns, their admirable practice, or the activity with which the cannonade was sustained. But notwithstanding the formidable calibre of the British cannon, mortars, and howitzers, and the able manner in which they were served, aided by a rocket battery, it would have been visionary to expect that they could, within any limited time, silence the fire of 70 pieces behind well-constructed batteries of earth, plank, and fascines, or dislodge troops covered either by redoubts or epaulements, or within a treble line of trenches; and though the effect of the cannonade was most severely felt by the enemy, it soon became evident that the issue of the struggle must be brought to the arbitrament of musketry and the bayonet.

At nine o'clock, accordingly, Brigadier Stacey's brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horsford and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's troop of Horse Artillery, moved to the attack. The infantry and guns aided each other co-relatively. The former marched steadily on in line, halting only to correct when necessary. The latter took up successive positions at the gallop, until at length they were within 300 yards of the heavy batteries of the Sikhs; but, notwithstanding the regularity, and coolness, and scientific character of the assault, so hot was the fire of cannon, musketry, and zumborucks kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it. Persevering gallantry, however, triumphed, and the whole British army soon had the satisfaction of seeing Stacey's soldiers driving the Sikhs in confusion before them within the area of their encampment. The 10th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, now, for the first time, brought into serious con-

tact with the enemy, at this moment came up, and greatly distinguished themselves; the regiment never firing a shot till it got within the works of the enemy. The onset of her Majesty's 53rd Foot was equally gallant and effective; and the 43rd and 59th Native Infantry, brigaded with them, emulated both in cool determination.

The hour for a decisive movement now approached; and at the moment of this first success Sir Hugh Gough directed Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham's brigade to move on in support, and Major-General Gilbert and Sir Harry Smith's divisions to throw out their light troops, and threaten the Sikh works, aided by artillery. As these attacks of the centre and right commenced, the fire of the British heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease, but at one time the thunder of full 120 pieces of ordnance reverberated in this mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej; and as it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the two brigades that had passed its trenches, it became necessary to convert into close and serious attack the demonstrations with skirmishers and artillery of the centre and right, and the battle raged with inconceivable fury from right to left. The Sikhs, even when, at particular points, their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict sword in hand. Nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the openings of the entrenchments made by the sappers, in single file, and reformed as they passed them; and the 3rd Dragoons, whom no obstacle usually held formidable by horse appeared to check, had on this day, as at Ferozeshah, galloped over, and cut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field-works; as well as the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, that victory finally declared for the British. The fire of the Sikhs first slackened, and soon nearly ceased; and the victors then pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise of seven inches had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank, through the deepened water, they suffered from the British horse artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned upon attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay, were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their conquerors, if the Khalsa troops had not, in the early part of the action, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangleing every wounded soldier whom, in the vicissitudes of attack, the fortune of war left at their mercy.

Such was the memorable battle of Sobraon, where the Indian troops vied with the British in gallantry. "The English army itself," said Sir Hugh Gough, "never exhibited more determined bravery than that with which two battalions of Ghuorkhas, the Sirmoor and Nusseree, met the Sikhs wherever they were opposed to them. Soldiers of small stature, but indomitable spirit, these troops vied in ardent courage in the charge with the British grenadiers, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were a terror to the Sikhs throughout the whole of the combat." Sixty-seven pieces of cannon, upwards of 200 camel swivels (zumboorucks), numerous standards, and vast munitions of war, were the pledges and trophies of the victory. The battle was over by eleven in the morning; and in the forenoon, Sir Hugh Gough caused his engineers to burn one part, and sink another of the bridge of the

Khalsa army, across which they had boastfully come to defy him, and threaten India with ruin and devastation.

But it was not obtained without a dreadful carnage. On the part of the Sikhs it is impossible to state the extent of the loss; but it is calculated to have amounted to nearly 10,000, the greater part of whom were struck down in the river. "The loss of the enemy," says Sir Hugh Gough, "has been immense; an estimate of it must be formed with a due allowance for the spirit of exaggeration which pervades all statements of Asiatics, where their interest leads them to magnify numbers; but our own observations on the river banks, and in the enemy's camp, combine, with the reports brought to our intelligence department, to convince me that the Khalsa casualties were between 8,000 and 10,000 killed and wounded in action, and drowned in the passage of the river. Amongst the slain are Sirdars Sham Singh, Attareewalla, Generals Gholab Singh, Koopta, and Heera Singh, Toopee, Sirdar Kishen Singh, son of the late Jemadar Kooshall Singh, Generals Mobarruck Ally, and Illahee Buksh, and Shah Newaz Khen, son of Futtehoddeen, Khan of Kusoor. The body of Sham Singh was sought for in the captured camp by his followers; and, respecting the gallantry with which he is reported to have devoted himself to death, rather than accompany the army in its flight, I forebade his people being molested in their search, which was finally successful."

The English, too, had to deplore a loss severe in itself, but perhaps not heavy when weighed in the balance against the obstacles overcome, and the advantages obtained. They had especially to lament the fall of Major-General Sir Robert Dick, a gallant veteran of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. He survived only till evening, a dangerous grape-shot wound, which he received close to the enemy's entrenchments, whilst personally animating, by his example, the soldiers of Her Majesty's 30th Regiment. Major-General Gilbert, whose gallantry and services had been eminent throughout the campaign; and Brigadier Stacey, the leader of the brigade most hotly and successfully engaged, both received contusions, such as would have caused many men to retire from the field, but did not interrupt for a moment the efforts of those officers. Brigadier M'Laren, distinguished in the campaigns at Afghanistan, at Maharajpore, and now again in these conflicts with the Sikhs, was severely wounded by a ball in the knee. Brigadier Taylor, one of the most gallant and intelligent officers in the army, fell at the head of his brigade, in close encounter with the enemy, covered with honourable wounds. Brigadier Penny, of the Nusseree Battalion, commanding the 2nd brigade, was wounded, but not severely. Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Gough, Acting Quarter-Master-General of Her Majesty's troops, received a wound from a grape shot, severe, but not dangerous. Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Acting Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's forces, whose superior merit as a Staff-Officer was great, suffered a compound fracture in the left arm by a ball. Lieutenant-Colonels Ryan and Petit, of the 50th Foot, were both seriously wounded with that gallant regiment; and Captain John Fisher, Commander of the Sirmoor battalion, fell at the head of his corps, respected and lamented by the army. Sir Henry Hardinge also distinguished himself in the course of this action. Though suffering severely from the effects of a fall, and unable to mount on horseback without assistance, his uncontrollable desire to see his army once more triumphant, carried him into the hottest of the fire, filling all who witnessed the exposure to such peril at once with admiration of the intrepidity that prompted it, and anxiety for his personal safety. "I must acknowledge also," says Sir Hugh Gough, who

makes this observation, "my obligation to you for having, whilst I was busied with another portion of our operations, superintended all the arrangements that related to laying our bridge across the Sutlej, near Ferozepore. Our prompt appearance on this bank of the river after victory, and advance to this place, which has enabled us to surprise its fort, and encamp without opposition in one of the strongest positions in the country, is the result of this invaluable assistance. The Major-Generals of divisions engaged," adds Sir Hugh Gough, "deserve far more commendation than I am able to bestow. Major-General Sir Robert Dick fell on a field of renown worthy of his military career and services, and the affectionate regret of his country will follow him to a soldier's grave."

Amongst the officers more fortunate, or who escaped uninjured, conspicuous was Sir Harry Smith. In his attack on the enemy's left, he displayed the same valour and judgment which gave him the victory of Aliwal. A more arduous task was seldom, if ever, assigned to a division; and never was such an attempt more vigorously carried through. Major-General Gilbert likewise greatly exerted himself. Not only on this day was his division enabled, by his skill and courageous example, to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable, but since the hour in which his column moved out of Umballa, he had shewn himself an officer who has not merely carried out all his orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact enabled him, in many instances, to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of his Commander's wishes. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, also, on this day, established a claim to the commendation of having achieved much with a cavalry force, where the duty to be done consisted entirely of an attack on field works, usually supposed to be the particular province of infantry and artillery. His vigilance and activity throughout the operations, and the superior manner in which the out-post duties were carried on under his superintendence, received the warmest acknowledgment of the Commander-in-Chief. Brigadier Stacey is entitled to especial notice. On him devolved the duty of leading the first column to the attack, turning the enemy's right, encountering his fire, before his numbers had been thinned, or his spirit broken, and taking off the rough edge of the Sikhs in the fight. How ably this was done has been before related.

The merits of the other officers of Brigade will be, perhaps, best summed up in the words of Sir Hugh Gough himself:—

"Brigadier Orchard," he says, "in consequence of the only regiment under his command that was engaged in the action, being with Brigadier Stacey's brigade, attached himself to it, and shared all its dangers, glories, and success. I beg as warmly and sincerely to praise the manner in which Brigadier Wilkinson supported Brigadier Stacey, and followed his lead into the enemy's works. Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham manœuvred with great coolness and success as a reserve to the two last-mentioned brigades. Brigadier Taylor (her Majesty's 29th) fell nobly in the discharge of his duty. He is himself beyond the reach of earthly praise; but it is my earnest desire that his memory may be honoured in his fall; and that his regiment, the army with which he served, and his country, may know that no officer held a higher place in my poor estimation for gallantry or skill, than Brigadier C. C. Taylor. Brigadier McLaren, in whom I have ever confided as one of the ablest of the senior officers of this force, sustained in this day, as I have before intimated, his already enviable reputation; I trust he may not long be kept by his wound out of the sphere of active exertion which is his natural element. Brigadiers Penny and Hicks commanded the two brigades of Major-General Sir Harry

Smith's division, and overcame at their head the most formidable opposition. I beg to bring both in the most earnest manner to your notice, trusting that Brigadier Penny's active services will soon become once more available. The manœuvres of Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, in attracting and fixing the attention of Rajah Lall Singh Misr's horse, fulfilled every expectation which I had formed, and were worthy of the skill of the officer employed, whose prominent exploits at the battle of Aliwal I have recently had the honour to bring to your notice. Brigadier Scott, in command of the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, had the rare fortune of meeting and overcoming a powerful body of infantry in the rear of a line of formidable field works. I have to congratulate him on the success of the noble troops under him, and to thank him for his own meritorious exertions. I am quite certain that your Excellency will bear them in mind. Brigadier Campbell's brigade was less actively employed, but all that was required of it was most creditably performed. The demonstrations on the enemy's left by the 9th Lancers, towards the conclusion of the battle, was made in the best order under a sharp cannonade. Brigadier Gowan, deserves my best thanks for his able arrangements, the value of which was so fully evinced in the first hour and a half of this conflict, when it was almost exclusively an artillery fight. Brigadiers Biddulph and Brooke and Dennys, supported him in the ablest way throughout the day, and have given the most effectual assistance under the circumstances of the campaign. The effective practice of our rockets on the wing under Brigadier Brooke elicited my particular admiration. Brigadier Smith had made all the dispositions in the engineer department, which were in the highest degree judicious, and in every respect excellent. On the evening of the 9th instant, Brigadier Irvine, whose name is associated with one of the most brilliant events in our military history, the capture of Bhurtpore, arrived in camp. The command would of course have devolved on him, but with that generosity of spirit which ever accompanies true valour and ability, he declined to assume it, in order that all the credit of the work which he had begun might attach to Brigadier Smith. To himself, Brigadier Irvine sought only the opportunity of sharing our perils in the field, and he personally accompanied me throughout the day. Brigadier Smith has earned a title to the highest praise which I can bestow."

To the officers of the Staff, Sir Hugh Gough expressed himself as much indebted. "Nothing," he says, "could surpass the activity and intelligence of Lieutenant-Colonel Garden and Major Grant, who are the heads of it, in the discharge of the duties of their departments, ever very laborious, and during this campaign almost overwhelming. Both yet suffer under the effects of wounds previously received. Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond (C.B.) Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant Arthur Beecher, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, ably supported the former, and the exertions of Captains Anson and Tucker, Assistant Adjutant-Generals, have been most satisfactory to the latter and to myself. Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, Deputy Commissary-General, has evinced the most successful perseverance in his important endeavours to supply the army. He has been ably aided at head-quarters by Major W. F. Thompson (C.B.) and Major Curtis, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; all three of these officers were most useful in conveying my orders in the battle of Sobraon, in the face of every danger. I have, in the most explicit way, to record the same intelligence and ability, and the same activity and bravery, in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General, both as respects departmental duties and active attendance on me in the field. I have already spoken of the loss

which I have sustained by Lieutenant-Colonels Gough and Barr being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of emergency were laudable beyond my power to praise. Lieutenant Sandys, 55th Regiment, Native, post-master of the force, assisted in conveying my orders. Superintending-Surgeon B. Macleod, M.D., has been indefatigable in the fulfilment of every requirement of his important and responsible situation. I am entirely satisfied with his exertions and their results. I must bring to notice also the merits of Field Surgeon J. Steel, M.D., and Surgeon Graham, M.D., in charge of the *depot* of sick. I was accompanied during the action by the following officers of my personal staff:—Captain the Hon. O. R. S. West, her Majesty's 21st Foot, Officiating Military Secretary (Captain Haines, for whom he acts, still being disabled by his severe wound); Lieutenant-Colonel H. Havelock, (C.B.) her Majesty's 39th foot; Persian interpreter, Lieutenant Bagot, 15th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Edwards, 1st European Light Infantry; and Cornet Lord James Browne, 9th Lancers, my aides-de-camp; and Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M.D., my medical officer. All these officers assisted in conveying my orders to various points, in the thickest of the fight and the hottest of the fire, and to all of them I feel greatly indebted."

Many officers in command of regiments, batteries, or on particular services, are entitled to honourable mention on this occasion. Distinguished amongst them were Major F. Abbot, who laid the bridge by which the army crossed into the Punjab, and who was present at Sobraon and did excellent service; Captain Baker and Lieutenant John Becher, engineers, who conducted Brigadier Stacey's column (the last of these was wounded); Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Artillery, commanding the mortar battery; Major Lawrenson, commanding the 18-pounder battery; Lieutenant-Colonel Huthwaite, commanding the 8-inch howitzer battery; and Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes, commanding the rockets; Captain R. Waller, Horse Artillery; Captain G. R. Swindley, Captain E. F. Day, Captain J. Turton, Brevet Major C. Grant, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Alexander, Brevet-Major F. Brand, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Lane, Brevet-Major G. Campbell, Captain J. Fordyce, Captain R. Horsford, and Lieutenant G. Holland, commanding troops and batteries; Major B. Y. Reilly, commanding Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant-Colonel White, (C.B.), commanding 3rd Light Dragoons; Captain Nash, 4th Light Cavalry; Major Alexander, 5th Light Cavalry; Captain Christie, 9th Irregular Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Fullarton, 9th Lancers; Captain Leeson, 2nd Irregular Cavalry; Brevet-Captain Becher, 8th Irregular Cavalry; Captain Pearson, 16th Lancers; Brevet-Captain Quin, Governor-General's Body Guard; Brevet-Major Angelo, 3rd Light Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, 31st Foot; Captain Corfield, 47th Native Infantry; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan and Brevet-Colonel Petit and Captain Long, 50th Foot; Major Polwhele, 42nd Regiment Native Infantry; Captain O'Brien and Lieutenant Travers, Nusseree Battalion; Captain Stepney, 29th Foot; Major Sibbald, 41st Regiment Infantry; Major Birrell, and Brevet-Captain Seaton, 1st European Light Infantry; Brevet-Major Graves, 16th Grenadiers; Lieutenant Reid, Sirmoor Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, 9th Foot; Major Handscombe, 20th Regiment Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, 80th Foot; Captain Hogan, 63rd Regiment Native Infantry; Captain Sandeman, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, 10th Foot; Brigadier Lieutenant-Colonel Nash, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, 50th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, 53rd Foot;

Major Short, 62nd Foot; Brevet-Major Marshall, 68th Regiment Native Infantry; and Captain Short, 45th Regiment Native Infantry.

In reporting an action such as this, it is difficult to draw the line where individual notice ought to terminate. To mention all is, of course, impossible, and yet it might seem invidious to omit the names of any who have been honourably mentioned on the occasion, as it is often the only reward they receive. We shall therefore conclude by recapitulating the names of the following officers recommended by Sir Hugh Gough to especial notice, though their glory might not have been greater than that of the humblest subaltern who fought, or, in the instance of survivors, equal to that of the humblest soldier who fell:—"The following staff and engineer officers," says Sir Hugh, "I have also to bring to your special notice, and to pray that their services may be favourably remembered, and the survivors duly rewarded—viz., Captain E. Christie, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Maxwell, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General of Artillery; and Captain Pillans and Brevet-Captain W. K. Warner, Commissaries of Ordnance; Brevet-Captain M. Mackenzie, and Brevet-Captain C. G. Austen, and First Lieutenant E. Kaye, Artillery, Majors of Brigade; Captain R. Napier, Major of Brigade of Engineers; Captain Tritton, 3rd Light Dragoons, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant E. Roach, 3rd Dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, and Officiating Deputy-Assistant Quarter Master General of Cavalry, in the place of Captain Have-lock, 9th Foot, who was present in the field, but unable, from the effects of a wound, to discharge the duties of his office; Captain E. Lugard, 31st Foot, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, 3rd Light Cavalry, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Lieutenant E. A. Holdich, 80th Foot, Aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Harry Smith; Lieutenant F. M. D. Gilbert, 2nd Grenadiers, acting Aide-de-camp to Major-General Gilbert; Captain R. Haughton, 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Rawson, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, killed; Lieutenant R. Bates, 82nd Foot, Aide-de-Camp to the late Major-General Sir R. Dick; Captain J. R. Pond, 1st European Light Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant J. J. Paton, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Brevet-Captain Harrington, 5th Light Cavalry; Captain C. Spottiswoode, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant R. Pattenson, 16th Lancers; Captain J. Garvock, 31st Foot; Lieutenant J. H. M. Jones, 29th Foot; Captain J. L. Taylor, 26th Light Infantry; Lieutenant H. F. Dunsford, 59th Regiment of Native Infantry, Major of Brigade; Captain Combe, 1st European Light Infantry, Major of Brigade, 2nd Brigade; Captain Gordon, 11th Native Infantry, Major of Brigade, 6th Brigade; Captain A. G. Warde, 68th Native Infantry, Major of Brigade; and Lieutenant P. Hay, Major of Brigade, killed." Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the two noblemen in his suite, Counts Ravola and Greuben, were also, it may be added, present in this action, and here, as at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, they did not content themselves with a distant view of the action, but throughout they were to be seen in front wherever danger pressed; though, it must be stated, we do not see on what grounds these gentlemen thus exerted themselves, as the Sikhs at least had evinced no hostility to them.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACTION; CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

The consequences of this important action, which, though extremely sharp, lasted for only two hours, were very great. The three divisions of British

Infantry, concentrated within the enemy's camp, not only drove his shattered force into the river, with a loss which far exceeded any that the most experienced officers had ever witnessed, but the enemy's select regiments of regular infantry were dispersed, and a large portion destroyed, with the loss, since the campaign began, of 220 pieces of artillery taken in action. The same evening six regiments of Native Infantry crossed the Sutlej; on the following day a bridge of boats was completed, and the army encamped at Kussoor, 32 miles from Lahore.

Immediately on the arrival at Lahore of the news of the victory, the Ranee and Durbar urged Rajah Goolab Singh to proceed to the British camp, and crave pardon in the name of the Durbar and the Sikh Government for the offence which had been committed, as well as endeavour to negotiate some arrangement for the preservation of the country from utter ruin. This, however, was not easily effected. The Rajah first stipulated that the Durbar, and the chief officers of the army, as well as the members of the Panchayets, should sign a solemn declaration that they would abide by such terms as he might determine on with the British Government. This is said to have been immediately acceded to; and on the 15th, Rajah Goolab Singh, Dewan Deenah Nath, and Fakeer Nooroodeen, arrived in the British camp at Kussoor, with full credentials from the Maharajah, and empowered to agree in the name of the Maharajah and the Government, to such terms as the Governor-General might dictate. The Rajah was accompanied by the Barukzie Chief, Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and several of the most influential Sirdars of the nation.

Sir Henry Hardinge received the Rajah in Durbar, as the representative of an offending Government, omitting the forms and ceremonies usually observed on the occasion of friendly meetings, and refusing to accept, at that time, the proffered nuzzurs and complimentary offerings. At the interview he briefly explained to the Rajah and his colleagues that the offence which had been committed was most serious, and the conduct of the chiefs and army most unwarrantable—that this offence had been perpetrated without the shadow of any cause of quarrel on the part of the British Government, in the face of an existing treaty of amity and friendship; and that, as all Asia had witnessed the injurious conduct of the Sikh nation, retributive justice required that the proceedings of the British Government should be of a character which would mark to the whole world that insult could not be offered to the British Government, and its provinces invaded by a hostile army, without signal punishment. With a view to soften the effect of this severity, he told the Rajah that he recognized the wisdom, prudence, and good feeling evinced by him in having kept himself separate from these unjustifiable hostilities of the Sikhs, and that he was prepared to mark his sense of that conduct in the proceedings which must now be carried through. He expressed in the most marked manner and words, his satisfaction that the Rajah who had not participated in the offence, and whose wisdom and good feeling towards the British Government were well known, had been the person chosen by the Durbar as their representative for negotiating the means by which atonement might be made, and the terms on which the Sikh Government might be rescued from impending destruction, by a return to amicable relations between the British Government and the Lahore State. In conclusion, he informed the Rajah and his colleagues that Mr. Currie, the chief Secretary to Government, and Major Lawrence, his agent, were in full possession of his determination on the subject; that they were in his entire confidence; and he referred the chiefs to those officers, that they might

learn from them the principles and details of adjustment which he had determined to offer for their immediate acceptance.

The deputation, profoundly bowing, according to the Eastern fashion, retired; but the chiefs remained the greater part of the night in conference with Mr. Currie and Major Lawrence; and before they separated signed a paper purporting that all that had been demanded would be conceded, and that arrangements should be immediately made, as far as were in their power, to carry out all the details that had been explained.

The terms demanded and conceded were, the surrender, in full sovereignty, of all the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beah rivers, and the payment of one and a half crores of rupees (£1,500,000) as indemnity for the expenses of the war—the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its reorganization on the system and regulations with regard to pay which existed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh—the arrangement for limiting the extent of the force to be henceforth employed, to be determined on in communication with the British Government—the surrender to the British of all the guns that had been pointed against them—the entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej, and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh State, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined at Lahore. It was farther arranged that the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Singh, and the other chiefs remaining at Lahore, should forthwith repair to the British camp and place themselves in the hands of the Governor-General, to accompany his camp to Lahore. Sir Henry Hardinge had prepared for circulation on his arrival at Kussoor, a proclamation declaratory of his views and intentions with regard to the Punjab, and a translation of this was now given to Rajah Goolab Singh and his colleagues.

It having been determined that the Maharajah should meet the Governor-General at Lulleana on the 18th, when the camp arrived at that place; on the afternoon of the 17th it was announced to Sir Henry that the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Singh, and other chiefs, had instantly, on receiving the summons from Rajah Goolab Singh, hastened from Lahore, and that they had arrived at Rajah Goolab Singh's camp, pitched about a mile beyond the British picquets, and that his Highness was ready at once to wait upon him.

Sir Henry, however, considered it right to abide by the first arrangement, and he directed that it should be intimated to the Maharajah and the chiefs, that he would receive his Highness, on the day appointed, at Lulleana, eleven miles in advance, on the road to Lahore. On the following afternoon, accordingly, the Maharajah, attended by Rajah Goolab Singh, Dewan Deenah Nath, Fakeer Nooroodeen, Bhaee Ram Singh, and ten or twelve other chiefs, had an interview with him in his Durbar tent, where the Commander-in-Chief and staff had been invited to be present to receive them; but, as on the occasion of Rajah Goolab Singh's visit, Sir Henry omitted the usual salute to the Maharajah, and curtailed the other customary ceremonies on his arrival at the tent, causing it to be explained, that, until submission had been distinctly tendered by the Maharajah in person, he could not be recognised and received as a friendly prince. Submission was in consequence tendered by the Minister and chiefs who accompanied the Maharajah, and the pardon of the British Government was requested on such conditions as the Governor-General should dictate, in the most explicit terms; after which Sir Henry stated that, the conditions having been distinctly made known to the Minister, Rajah Goolab Singh and the chiefs accredited with him, it was unnecessary to discuss them in that place, and in the presence of the young Maharajah, who was

of too tender an age to take part in such matters, and that, as all the demands of the British government had been acquiesced in, and their fulfilment promised in the name of the Maharajah and Durbar, Sir Henry should consider himself justified in treating the young Maharajah, from that moment, as a prince restored to the friendship of the British Government. After some remarks, regarding the fame and character of the late Maharajah, Runjeet Singh, and expression of hopes that the young prince would follow the footsteps of his father, as well as of Sir Henry's desire that such relations should henceforward exist between the two States as would tend to the benefit of both, the Governor-General broke up the Durbar; but caused the customary presents to be made to the Maharajah, and, on his retiring from the tent, the usual salute was fired from the British 24-pounders, drawn up at the bottom of the street of tents for that purpose.

In the course of this discussion, the Minister asked if the young Maharajah should return to the Ranees at Lahore, or if it was Sir Henry's desire that he should remain at the British camp—intimating that it was for him to dispose of the young chief as he pleased, and as he might consider best for his Highness's interests. Sir Henry replied that he thought it advisable that his Highness's camp should accompany the British, and that he should personally conduct him to his capital, which he purposed reaching in two marches, by the following morning.

The remains of the Sikh army, under Sirdar Tej Singh and Rajah Lall Singh, on retiring from Sobraon, encamped at Raebani, about eighteen miles east of Lahore. They were variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20,000 horse and foot, with about 35 guns. They were ordered by Rajah Goolab Singh to remain stationary; and the Mahomedan and Nujeeb battalions, in the interest of the Minister, were placed in the citadel, and at the gates of Lahore, with strict orders to permit no armed Sikh soldier to enter the town. Late at night it was intimated to Sir Henry Hardinge that the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsar were in great alarm at the approach of his army to the capital, and under apprehension that those cities would be sacked and plundered by the British troops. He therefore caused a proclamation to be issued to the inhabitants, informing them of the result of his interview with the Maharajah, and assuring them of protection, in person and property, if the Durbar acted in good faith, and no further hostile opposition was offered by the army. On his arrival at Kanha Kutchwa, about sixteen miles from the city of Lahore, and twelve from the cantonments, heavy firing for the best part of an hour was heard; but this proved to be a salute of seven rounds from every gun in Lahore, in honour of the result of the Maharajah's meeting with him on the previous day, as well as joy at the prospect of the restoration of tranquillity; and not the slightest interruption was offered to his progress.

The following is the proclamation alluded to:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Lulleana, Feb. 18, 1846.

The chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsar are hereby informed that his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has this day waited upon the Right Hon. the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh Government for their late hostile proceedings. The Maharajah and Durbar having acquiesced in all the terms imposed by the British Government, the Governor-General having every

hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be established between the two Governments, the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur have nothing to fear from the British army.

The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will aid their endeavours for the re-establishment of the Government of the descendants of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for the protection of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjaub will, in that case, be perfectly safe, in person and property, from any molestation by the British troops; and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

(Signed) F. CURRIE,
Secretary, &c.

Previously to this, however, Sir Henry Hardinge had issued an important proclamation, announcing the future policy of his government in India with respect to the Punjaub, and disavowing any intention of further territorial aggrandizement. With the publication of this document we shall for the present conclude:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Kussoor, Feb. 14th, 1846.

The Sikh army has been expelled from the left bank of the river Sutlej, having been defeated in every action, with the loss of more than 220 pieces of field artillery.

The British army has crossed the Sutlej, and entered the Punjaub.

The Governor-General announces by this proclamation that this measure has been adopted by the Government of India, in accordance with the intentions expressed in the proclamation of the 13th of December last, as having been forced upon the Governor-General for the purpose of "effectually protecting the British provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of the public peace."

These operations will be steadily preserved in, and vigorously prosecuted, until the objects proposed to be accomplished are fully attained. The occupation of the Punjaub by the British forces will not be relinquished until ample atonement for the insult offered to the British Government by the infraction of the treaty of 1809, A.D., and by the unprovoked invasion of the British provinces, shall have been exacted. These objects will include full indemnity for all expenses incurred during the war, and such arrangements for the future government of the Lahore territories as will give perfect security to the British Government against similar acts of perfidy and aggression.

Military operations against the Government and army of the Lahore State have not been undertaken by the Government of India from any desire of territorial aggrandisement. The Governor-General, as already announced in the proclamation of the 13th December, "sincerely desires to see a strong Sikh Government re-established in the Punjaub, able to control its army and to protect its subjects." The sincerity of these professions is proved by the fact that no preparations for hostilities had been made when the Lahore Government suddenly, and without a pretext of complaint, invaded the

British territories. This unprovoked aggression has compelled the British Government to have recourse to arms, and to organize the means of offensive warfare; and whatever may now befall the Lahore State, the consequence can alone be attributed to the misconduct of that Government and its army.

No extension of territory was desired by the Government of India; the measures necessary for providing indemnity for the past, and security for the future, will, however, involve the retention by the British Government of a portion of the country hitherto under the government of the Lahore State. The extent of territory which it may be deemed advisable to hold, will be determined by the conduct of the Durbar, and by considerations for the security of the British frontier. The Government of India will, under any circumstances, annex to the British provinces the districts, hill and plain, situated between the rivers Sutlej and Beas, the revenues thereof being appropriated as part of the indemnity required from the Lahore State.

The Government of India has frequently declared that it did not desire to subvert the Sikh Government in the Punjaub; and although the conduct of the Durbar has been such as to justify the most severe and extreme measures of retribution (the infliction of which may yet be required by sound policy, if the recent acts of violence be not amply atoned for, and immediate submission tendered); nevertheless, the Governor-General is still willing that an opportunity should be given to the Durbar, and to the chiefs, to submit themselves to the authority of the British Government, and by a return to good faith, and the observance of prudent counsels, enable the Governor-General to organize a Sikh Government in the person of a descendant of its founder, the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the faithful ally of the British power.

The Governor-General at this moment of a most complete and decisive victory cannot give a stronger proof of the forbearance and moderation of the British Government than by making this declaration of his intention—the terms and mode of the arrangement remain for further adjustment.

The Governor-General, therefore, calls upon all those chiefs who are the well-wishers of the descendants of Runjeet Singh, and especially such chiefs as have not participated in the hostile proceedings against the British power, to act in concert with him for carrying into effect such arrangements as shall maintain a Sikh Government at Lahore capable of controlling its army, and protecting its subjects; and based upon principles that shall provide for the future tranquillity of the Sikh states, shall secure the British frontier against a repetition of acts of aggression, and shall prove to the whole world the moderation and justice of the paramount power of India.

If this opportunity of rescuing the Sikh nation from military anarchy and misrule be neglected, and hostile opposition to the British army be renewed, the Government of India will make such other arrangements for the future government of the Punjaub as the interests and security of the British power may render just and expedient.

By order, &c.

(Signed)

F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Whether these views, however, will be recognized and adopted by the Government at home, remains to be seen. The whole system of British policy in India has been one of gradual but incessant aggrandizement, and numerous states have been added to our empire there after assurances as solemn that the English would respect their independence. Whether this be beneficial to them or to us, we shall express no opinion. The advantage is,

perhaps, more on their side than on the British. They lose their independence, but they receive the advantages of civilization and protection; while the English, though they acquire an increase of territory, have imposed upon them the necessity and expense of guarding a wider frontier and more extensive dominions.

Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough, it may be added, have been raised to the peerage in return for their services, by the title of Viscount and Baron respectively. A baronetcy has been conferred on Sir Harry Smith; and if the honour, such as it is, appear inferior to his merit, it may be taken into consideration, that Government could not bestow a peerage on him, without elevating to the same rank Sir Charles Napier, for his distinguished services in Scinde.

In conclusion, the following remarks from a French journal, the *Presse*, an able authority on military affairs, may not be deemed inopportune.

THE VICTORIES OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

"A campaign of less than two months has conducted the English army to the gates of Lahore. Sir H. Hardinge rules in the holy city. The cannons of Bombay and the Tower of London, and the enthusiastic applause of the House of Commons, have hailed the memorable victory of Aliwal, the Waterloo of the East Indies, as Sir R. H. Inglis exclaims, who does not hesitate to place General Sir H. Gough on a par with Marlborough and Nelson: This parade of panegyrics sufficiently attests the importance attached by our neighbours to their new conquest; it is at the same time the highest glorification of the heroism displayed by the vanquished. Five successive battles, fought with an unparalleled boldness and obstinacy, have swallowed up the moiety of an army of 70,000 men, desperately struggling for the defence of their territories! But who can resist the fortune of England? The kingdom of Runjeet Singh will soon be added as a British province to the defunct empires of Tippoo Saib, of Timour, of Seradjie, and of Holkar. The Sikhs, like the Mahrattas and the Moguls, will only live, at some future period, in recollection. Let us hasten, then, to rescue the name of this valiant nation before it is effaced from the map; let us render a last homage to this expiring nationality, which reflects, as it gradually expires, so glorious a lustre. Its history is worthy of mention; it is distinguished by a special character of independence in the midst of the uniform subjection of the Asiatic tribes. Its history testifies how far the influence of institutions can regenerate mankind. It shows that a race like the Hindoos, which seems eternally condemned to vegetate in slavery, may, if it is delivered from the brutalizing yoke of a barbarous religion, and from the petrifying division of *castes*, reconstitute a progressive society, and live the life of nations."

La Presse then gives a long and elaborate history of the Punjaub, which it is not at present our purpose to quote, nor is it necessary to do so, and resumes his remarks as follows:—

"The present Maharajah of the Sikhs, Dhoulpeep Singh, is a child of 10 years of age. The Sikh army, formidable by its force and its discipline, was the real power which ruled the Punjaub, and the English have rendered this fact very clear by their fury in massacring, for a space of two hours, the fugitives in the river, and by exacting, after the victory, the disbanding of the Sikh troops. It is not doubtful, if we judge from the decision and skilfulness of its movements, that the Sikh army was directed by European officers; but the intrepidity of which they have given such proofs belongs to themselves. After the death of old Runjeet Singh, the animosity of the

inhabitants of the Punjab broke out against the English in a thousand disorders. Thus, the recent Governments of India have not ceased to maintain on the left bank of the Sutlej, at Loodianah, and at Ferozepore, of which they are masters, a corps of observation for the *surveillance* of the Sikhs, and to interfere immediately circumstances had attained the necessary degree of maturity. A bridge of boats prepared by the English, and various other significant measures, having warned the Sikhs of the imminence of an invasion, they decided upon preventing it. Their army crossed the Sutlej, resolutely attacked the English camp, and fought for three whole days the bloodiest and best disputed battle that the English have encountered since they set foot in India. It is this aggression which has served as a pretext for Sir Henry Hardinge to justify the invasion of the Punjab. England has not always such good reasons to give, and we must be satisfied with her,—at all events, for the care which she takes to have appearances in her favour.

“ We have shewn the progress that these conquerors have made in 15 years. It was in 1831 that Sir Alexander Burnes first unfurled the British flag on the Indus. On beholding it a chief exclaimed,—‘ It is all over with Scinde, now that the English know the river that leads thither!’ He was right. The disasters of Afghanistan did not repel this devouring ambition, they only rendered it more circumspect.

“ The conquest of the Punjab is the most important event in Indian history since the fall of the empire of Mysore; it is the complement of the gigantic work commenced by Clive just a century ago, and followed by Hastings, Wellesley, and their successors, with such persevering skill. England, mistress of the Ganges and the Indus, reaches the natural limits of her empire from east to west. On the north, the Himalayas scarcely restrain, by their barrier of 8,000 metres, this covetous genius, always ready to overflow its boundaries. If, however, the policy of England be carried on in conformity with wise principles, she will not go beyond; and this seems to be the gist of Sir Robert Peel’s words, in concluding his speech to the House of Commons with the expression of a hope, that henceforth peace will no more be disturbed in India; which, probably, means, that England for some time hence will not seek a quarrel with anybody.

“ The extraordinary enthusiasm excited in London by the success of Sir H. Hardinge, testifies how well the advantages of his new conquest are comprehended in his own country. It is not for vainglory that so reflecting a nation is moved to this degree; and a simple *aperçu* will suffice to render it apparent.

“ Already in 1843 a solemn act incorporated the Scinde territory with the Company’s possessions, after the Emirs had been crushed in two bloody battles. Certain grievances, of a futile character, served as the pretext for this war. Besides, the Earl of Ellenborough wanted a success to avenge the defeat in the defiles of Cabul, and to prepare for the invasion of the Punjab, the only military road leading to Afghanistan. The annexation of Scinde gave the English all the Lower Indus; and the conquest of the Punjab puts them in possession of the rest of the river. From Attock, at the foot of the mountains of Cabul, to the sea, the Indus is navigable for an extent of 500 leagues.

“ At present trade is carried on there by flat-bottomed boats of 50 tons; in a little while the river will be ascended by steamers, scattering on both banks the produce of Glasgow, Birmingham, and Manchester, and receiving in exchange precious stuffs, the rich and wondrous works manufactured by the ingenious

inhabitants of those districts. Tatta, in Scinde, supplies the adjoining countries with figured calicoes and muslins, and clothes the Bayaderes in their scarfs, woven in gold. Mooltan, which has just been annexed, and which includes more than 60,000 souls, in a territory five miles in length, is only peopled with weavers and dyers. Kashmir, the fabulous valley, renowned in Oriental legends, and so long coveted by the Company, at length falls into its hands, and surrenders to it the monopoly of the Indian shawls. Runjeet Singh had at Umritsur an *entrepot* of kashmirs valued at upwards of 1,250,000,000f. The revenue from the shawls alone was worth to that monarch 18 lacs of rupees (450,000,000f.) By Herat, Cabul, and Bokhara on the north, and by the Indus and the Persian Gulf on the south, the trade of the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 inhabitants of Scinde and the Punjab already supplies Persia, Turkey, and even Russia with shawls, velvet, satin, and carpets. Judge then what their immense manufactures will become when their produce is a thousand times centupled by the power of machinery, and regulated by British intelligence!

“Whatever may be the prejudices of individual politics, it is impossible not to admire this great destiny of the English people, bursting, in its irresistible expansion, the last barriers which are opposed by the lethargy of the East to European activity. By it, it must be hoped, that trade will, at no distant period, resume its ancient routes through the massive continent of Asia, intercepted for 800 years by the savage suspicions of Islamism. If the right of nations and equity have often to complain of the means employed by England to attain her object, it is only just to admit, that no nation more extensively fulfils its providential mission. In one and the same year she opens to herself China, establishes herself in Borneo, and crosses the Polar Sea. The conquest of the globe, commenced in the 16th century by Spain and Portugal, is completed in the 19th by England! Is it not time for France to have her turn?” *well, let them if they can.*

APPENDIX.

No. I.

BATTLE OF MOODKEE.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, in the Action fought at Moodkee, on the 18th December, 1845.

Camp, Sooktan Khan Wallah, Dec. 26th, 1845.

Personal Staff—2 officers killed, 2 officers wounded.

General Staff—1 officer killed, 1 officer wounded.

Total—3 officers killed, 3 officers wounded.

Artillery Division.

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, 24 horses, killed; 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 10 rank and file, 2 lascars, 1 syce, 18 horses, wounded.

Detachment 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery—2 sergeants, 4 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 12 horses, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 9 rank and file, 9 lascars, 6 syces, 2 horses, wounded.

3rd Company 4th Battalion and No. 7 Light Field Battery—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 syce driver, 4 horses, killed; 2 horses wounded.

2nd Company 6th Battalion and No. 9 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 5 horses, killed; 3 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 3 horses, wounded.

Total—2 officers, 4 sergeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 sergeants, 22 rank and file, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 officers wounded.

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons—2 officers, 5 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 52 rank and file, 104 horses, killed; 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 29 rank and file, 23 horses, wounded.

Governor-General's Body Guard—1 officer, 6 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 15 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers)—2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—3 rank and file, 22 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 native officer, 1 trumpeter, 15 rank and file, 15 horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 22 horses, killed; 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded.

Total—3 officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer, killed; 4 officers, 1 horse, wounded.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 22 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 4 sergeants, 121 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—6 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

2nd Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 5 sergeants, 87 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

42nd Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 officer, 1 havildar, 25 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 55 rank and file, wounded.

48th Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 6 havildars, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Total—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 sergeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 sergeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

2nd Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 horse killed; 1 officer wounded.

3rd Brigade.

45th Regiment Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

2nd Regiment Native Grenadiers—14 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 native officers, 3 havildars, 48 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade.

16th Regiment Native Grenadiers—1 native officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 native officers, 7 havildars, 32 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 havildars, 81 syces, wounded.

3rd Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer killed.

5th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

26th Native Light Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, wounded.

73rd Native Infantry—1 rank and file, killed; 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

6th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 4 havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Abstract.

Personal Staff—2 officers, killed; 2 officers, wounded.

General Staff—1 officer, killed; 1 officer, wounded.

Artillery Division—2 officers, 4 sergeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 sergeants, 22 syces and grasscutters, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division—3 officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 sergeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 sergeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

2nd Infantry Division—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 sergeants or havildars, 81 rank and file, wounded.

3rd Infantry Division—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 4 sergeants, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Total—15 officers, 2 native officers, 15 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 176 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 210 horses, killed; 39 officers, 9 native officers, 42 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 545 rank and file, 12 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 92 horses, wounded.

European officers, 13; native officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 193; syces, &c., 8, killed.

Grand total, 215.

European officers, 39; native officers, 0; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 588; syces, &c., 21 wounded.

Grand total, 657.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 872.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Head-quarters Staff—Major-General Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B., Quartermaster-General Queen's troops, killed; Major W. R. Herries, A.B.C. to the Governor-General, killed; Captain J. Munro, killed, Major P. Grant, Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army, dangerously wounded; Captain G. E. Hillier, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, severely wounded; Captain H. B. Edwardes, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, slightly wounded.

Artillery Division—Captain Jasper Trower, killed; First Lieutenant R. Pollock, killed; Captain F. Dashwood, severely wounded, since dead; First Lieutenant C. V. Cox, slightly wounded; First Lieutenant C. A. Wheelright, wounded; First Lieutenant C. Bowie, slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division Staff—Brigadier W. Mac-tier, severely; Brevet Captain and Brigade Major T. L. Harrington, severely; Volunteer Mr. A. Alexander, A.D.C. to Brigadier Gough, severely.

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons—Brevet Captain G. Newton, killed; Cornet E. Worley, killed. Lieutenant E. G. Swinton, severely wounded; Lieutenant E. B. Cureton, severely wounded; Lieutenant S. Fisher, severely wounded.

Governor-General's Body Guard—Lieutenant W. Fisher, killed. Brevet Captain C. D. Dawkins, severely wounded; Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely wounded.

5th Light Cavalry—Major Alexander, slightly; Lieutenant R. Christie, slightly.

1st Division of Infantry.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Captain Van Homrigh, 18th N.I. Acting A.D.C. killed. Brigadier S. Bolton, C.B., dangerously wounded; Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, C.B., severely wounded; Captain E. Lugard, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Nicholls, Engineers, Acting A.D.C., severely wounded.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—Lieutenant H. W. Hart, killed. Lieutenant Col. T. Byrne, severely wounded; Captain W. Willes, dangerously wounded; Captain T. Bulkeley, dangerously wounded; Captain D. G. Young, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. Brenchley, mortally wounded, since dead; Assistant Surgeon R. B. Gahan, 9th Foot, dangerously wounded.

47th N. Infantry—1 wounded—Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, dangerously.

2nd Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Assistant Surgeon A. Graydon, killed. Captain H. Needham, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. S. Carter, slightly wounded; J. C. Bishop, severely wounded; Lieutenant R. E. De Moutmorency, severe contusion; Lieutenant C. E. Young, severely wounded.

42nd N. Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. Spence, killed. Ensign E. Van H. Holt, slightly wounded.

2nd Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major R. Codrington, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, severely wounded.

2nd Native Grenadiers—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded, Captain J. Gifford, severely wounded. Ensign A. D. Warden, severe contusion.

3rd Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major General Sir J. McCaskill, K.C.B. and K.H., killed.

5th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—Ensign J. Hanham, slightly wounded.

6th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel T. Bunbury, slightly wounded.

P. GRANT, Major,

Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Sikh Army, at the Battle of Moodkee, on the 18th of September, 1845, by the army of the Sutlej, under the command of his Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

6 brass guns	4 in. 6-tenths	12 pounders
1 brass howitzer	6 in. 5-tenths	6½ pounder
4 brass guns	4 in. 2-tenths	9 pounders
3 brass guns	3 in. 6-tenths	6 pounders
1 brass gun	2 in. 9-tenths	3 pounder

Remarks.

Total number of guns captured, 15. It was impossible to compute the quantity of metal in these guns, but it was evident that they were much heavier than those of a similar calibre in the Bengal artillery.

The carriages were all in good repair, with the exception of one or two struck by our shot. The whole were destroyed, and the guns left in the fort of Moodkee.

Four more guns reported to have been dismounted by the men of the horse artillery, and left on the field for want of means to bring them away.

GEORGE BROOKE, Brigadier,
Commanding Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.

No. II.

Return of killed and wounded of the army of the Sutlej, under the command of his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, in the actions fought near Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22nd of December, 1845.

Personal Staff—2 European officers wounded.

General Staff—1 European officer killed; 1 ditto wounded.

Total, 1 European officer killed; 3 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division.

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, 3 lascars, 35 regimental horses, killed; 4 sergeants, 28 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 37 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 1 sergeant, 14 rank and file, 2 syces, 70 regimental horses, killed; 1 European officer, 3 sergeants, 18 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 18 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, with No. 7 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 regimental horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 16 regimental horses, wounded.

2d Company 6th Battalion, with No. 9 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 10 regimental horses, killed; 1 sergeant, 3 regimental horses, wounded.

4th Company 6th Battalion, with No. 19 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, killed; 1 lascar wounded.

2d Company 7th Battalion, No. 6 Light Field Battery—2 native officers, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, wounded.

2d and 4th Companies, 4th Battalion, with siege guns—2 warrant officers, 2 sergeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 sergeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syces, 2 syces and grasscutters, 118 regimental horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 sergeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syces or grasscutters, 75 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 European officers wounded.

First Brigade.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—3 European officers, 2 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 54 rank and file, 8 officers' chargers, killed; 6 European officers, 6 sergeants, 80 rank and file, 60 regimental horses, wounded.

8th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, 20 regimental horses, killed; 1 warrant officer, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 12 regimental horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—2 native officers, 8 rank and file, 36 regimental horses, killed; 11 rank and file, 15 regimental horses, wounded.

Second Brigade.

Governor-General's Body-guard—10 regimental horses killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

5th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 8 regimental horses, killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry—1 rank and file, 11 regimental horses, killed; 4 rank and file, 5 regimental horses, wounded.

Third Brigade.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry, Lancers—9 rank and file, 61 regimental horses, killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry—3 rank and file, 17 regimental horses, killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 20 regimental horses, wounded.

Total—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 sergeants or havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot.—2 European officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 5 European officers, 4 sergeants, 92 rank and file, 8 officers' chargers, wounded.

24th Regiment Native Infantry—1 European officer, 3 native officers, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 2 havildars, 24 rank and file, wounded.

47th Native Infantry—9 rank and file killed; 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

Second Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—27 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 6 European officers, 5 sergeants, 3 drummers, 83 rank and file, wounded.

42d Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 2 havildars, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 5 havildars, 4 drummers, 31 rank and file, wounded.

48th Native Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, killed; 2 European officers, 3 havildars, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 officers' chargers killed; 3 European officers, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

Total—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 sergeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers, 3 officers' chargers, killed; 1 European officer, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

Third Brigade.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—2 European officers, 1 sergeant, 67 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 2 European officers, 6 sergeants, 4 drummers, 106 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

45th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 native officers, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 80 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade.

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 sergeants, 43 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 6 European officers, 42 sergeants, 4 drummers, 135 rank and file, wounded.

2d Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 2 havildars, 43 rank and file, wounded.

16th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 2 havildars, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 5 native officers, 5 havildars, 51 rank and file, wounded.

Total—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 sergeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3d Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer killed.

5th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—3 European officers, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 6 European officers, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—2 European officers, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 42 rank and file, wounded.

73d Regiment Native Infantry—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 30 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

6th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—4 European officers, 1 drummer, 19

chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 sergeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

4th Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, 5 officers' chargers, killed; 2 native officers wounded.

7th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 62d Foot—7 European officers, 6 sergeants, 76 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 10 European officers, 5 sergeants, 2 drummers, 154 rank and file, wounded.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 10 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 5 havildars, 2 drummers, 59 rank and file, wounded.

14th Regiment Native Infantry—1 native officer, 2 havildars, 12 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 5 European officers, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 50 rank and file, wounded.

8th Brigade.

33d Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 native officers, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded.

44th Regiment of Native Infantry—9 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 14 rank and file, wounded.

54th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

Total—8 European officers, 6 native officers, 9 sergeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 sergeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

ABSTRACT.

Staff—1 European officer killed; 3 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 sergeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 118 regimental horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 sergeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 75 regimental horses, wounded.

Cavalry—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

1st Infantry—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 sergeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

2d Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 sergeants

or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3d Infantry—11 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 sergeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 sergeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

4th Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 sergeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 sergeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—37 European officers, 17 native officers, 27 sergeants or havildars, 4 trumpeters or drummers, 599 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 33 officers' chargers, 281 regimental horses, killed; 78 European officers, 18 native officers, 3 warrant officers, 99 sergeants or havildars, 23 trumpeters or drummers, 1,496 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 6 officers' chargers, 187 regimental horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Personal Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wood, aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, severely wounded; Lieutenant F. P. Haines, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, severely ditto.

General Staff—Major A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, mortally ditto, since dead; Brevet Captain W. Hore, officiating deputy secretary to Government, killed.

Artillery Division, Divisional Staff—Captain W. K. Warner, commissary of ordnance, slightly wounded.

Brigade Staff—Captain M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded.

2d Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery—Captain E. D. A. Todd, killed.

1st Troop, 3d Brigade, Horse Artillery—1st Lieutenant R. M. Paton, slightly wounded.

3d Troop, 3d Brigade, Horse Artillery—1st Lieutenant P. C. Lambert, killed.

3d Company, 4th Battalion—1st Lieutenant E. Atlay, slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Harriott, commandant, slightly wounded; Captain C. F. Havelock, her Majesty's 9th Foot, D. A., Quartermaster-General, wounded.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel M. White, C.B., commanding 1st brigade, slightly wounded.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—Brevet Captain J. E. Codd, killed; Cornet H. Ellis, ditto; Cornet G. W. K. Bruce, her Majesty's 16th, ditto.

Ditto—Major C. W. M. Balders, slightly wounded; Lieutenant H. C. Morgan, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. G. A. Burton,

slightly wounded; Cornet W. H. Orme, severely wounded; Cornet Lieutenant J. D. White, slightly wounded; Cornet J. Rathwell, ditto.

1st Division of Infantry.

Divisional Staff—Captain E. Lugard, D.A.A.G., wounded; Lieutenant A. J. Galloway, D.A.Q.M.G., ditto; Lieutenant E. A. Holditch, A.D.C., ditto.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, killed; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bernard, ditto.

Ditto—Major G. Baldwin, severely wounded; Lieutenant T. H. Plaskett, ditto; Lieutenant A. Pilkington, ditto; Ensign J. Paul, slightly wounded; Ensign H. P. Hutton, ditto.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Captain W. Knowles, wounded; Lieutenant C. A. Mouatt, ditto; Lieutenant E. J. Chambers, ditto; Lieutenant R. M. Barnes, ditto; Ensign A. A. White, ditto; Lieutenant and Adjutant E. C. Mullen, ditto.

24th Regiment, N. I.—Brevet Major J. Griffin, killed.

Ditto—Ensign E. A. Grubb, wounded.

42d Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. G. Wolten, killed.

Ditto—Lieutenant and Adjutant C. W. Ford, wounded; Ensign J. Wardlaw, ditto.

48th Regiment, N. I.—Lieutenant E. W. Littleford, slightly wounded; R. C. Taylor, ditto.

2d Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, Brigadier, wounded.

Captain J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade, killed; Captain J. H. Burnett, 16th N. I. ditto.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—Captain G. Molle, killed; Lieutenant A. A. Simmons, ditto.

Ditto—Major G. Congreve, wounded; Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, ditto.

1st European Light Infantry—Captain T. Box, killed; Ensign P. Moxon, ditto.

Ditto—Captain C. Clark, severely wounded; Captain B. Kendall, dangerously ditto; Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson, 14th Native Infantry, Officiating Interpreter, severely ditto; Lieutenant R. W. H. Fanshawe, slightly ditto; Ensign F. O. Salusbury, severely ditto; Ensign C. R. Wriford, slightly ditto.

2d Regiment Native Infantry, Grenadiers—Ensign G. A. Armstrong, killed.

Ditto—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded; Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly ditto.

16th Regiment Native Infantry, Grenadiers—Major L. N. Hull, killed.

Ditto—Ensign J. J. O'Brien, slightly wounded.

45th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton, wounded.

3d Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, Brigadier, killed.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, killed; Captain J. Dunne, ditto; Captain J. F. Field, ditto.

Ditto—Captain A. Barton, severely wounded; Lieutenant A. Taylor, ditto; Lieutenant J. U. Vigors, slightly ditto; Lieutenant F. Sievwright, dangerously ditto; Lieutenant W. G. Cassidy, ditto; Ensign W. H. Forster, contused.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—Captain A. D. W. Best, killed; Captain R. Scheberras, ditto; Lieutenant R. B. Warren, ditto; Lieutenant G. C. G. Bythesea, ditto.

Ditto—Major R. A. Lockhart, wounded; Brevet Captain S. Fraser, since dead; Lieutenant M. D. Freeman, wounded.

26th Native Light Infantry—Lieutenant G. A. Crole, killed; Lieutenant A. C. Eatwell, ditto.

73d Regiment Native Infantry—Captain R. M. Hunter, killed.

4th Division of Infantry, Divisional Staff—Lieutenant Harvey, Aide-de-Camp, killed; Captain J. F. Egerton, D.A.Q.M.G., wounded.

Brigade Staff—Captain C. F. J. Burnett, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Reed, ditto.

Her Majesty's 62d Foot—Captain G. H. Clarke, killed; Captain H. Wells, ditto; Lieutenant T. K. Scott, ditto; Lieutenant W. M'Nair, ditto; Lieutenant R. Gubbins, ditto; Lieutenant M. Kelly, ditto; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Sims, ditto.

Ditto—Major W. T. Shortt, slightly wounded; Captain W. S. Graves, badly ditto; Captain C. W. Sibley, ditto; Captain D. G. A. Darroch, slightly ditto; Lieutenant M. J. Gregorson, badly ditto; Lieutenant W. D. Ingall, slightly ditto; Lieutenant A. S. Craig, severely ditto; Ensign C. Roberts, ditto; Ensign J. M. M. Hewett, slightly ditto.

12th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Bruce, very severely wounded; Captain W. B. Holmes, severely ditto; Lieutenant C. B. Tulloch, very severely ditto; Ensign J. H. C. Ewart, slightly ditto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain W. Struthers, slightly wounded; Brevet Captain C. G. Walsh, ditto; Lieutenant A. O. Wood, severely ditto; Lieutenant I. H. Lukin, slightly ditto; Ensign G. Weld, severely ditto.

P. GRANT, Major,
Deputy-Adjutant General of the Army.

KILLED.

European officers, 37; Native ditto, 17; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 1,610; syces, drivers, &c., 10; Total, 1,694.

WOUNDED.

European officers, 78; Native ditto, 18; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 1,610; syces, drivers, &c., 12; warrant officers, 3. Total, 1,721.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 2,415.

No. III.

List of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Killed in Action on the 18th and 21st of December, 1845.

WAR OFFICE, March 12.—The following is the only regimental list of the names of the men killed in the late actions in India, which has been received. As soon as any further returns are received they will be published:—

3d Dragoons.

Troop Serjeant-Major John Mullholland,
Serjeants: Benj. Siddy, Jas. M'Kinlay,
Thos. Dunn, Jas. Gibson.

Corporals: John Crosslan, James Ward.

Trumpeter: George Tyrett.

Privates: James Tomlins, Frederick Miles, Francis Tre, Samuel Abbott, John Cowles, Frederick Samuel Jeffard, George Skillington. George Spooner, George Spratt, John Turvey, James Witcomb, James Bultitude, Patrick Connell, Martin Giblan, John Hassett, William Whyatt, Matthew Allen, John Hays, Charles Clarke, Henry Barwell, James Ellison, Edmund O'Neill, Robert Neighbour, John Coles, John Shaw, John Brown, Thomas Brown, William Hull, John M'Carty, William Pratt, William Bellingham, James Booth, Joseph Hanson, Thomas Middle, William Hadson, John Glynn, John Townsend, Geo. Stoddart, Henry Crouch, Charles Bloomfield, John Clark, James Dixon, Thomas Hobbs, Edward Langworthy, William List, Samuel Stevens, Henry Sutton, Rhody Duggan, Wm. Fuller, John Freeman.

On the 21st of December, 1845.

Serjeants: Thomas Wallace and John Wm. Clarke.

Corporals: Frederick Seton, Samuel Hinds, Matthew Brett, George Parfitt, Robert Royall, and Henry Douglas.

Trumpeter: William Myers.

Privates: Nathaniel Craggs, John Homan, Wm. James, Edward Murray, Wm. Myers, John Grant, John Kennedy, James Capel, James Clarke, Isaac Brekeley, Wm. Wood, Benjamin Thomas Keen, Jas. Littlewood, Thos. Jones, Wm. Toakley, Edmund Rakestraw, Henry Saunders, Geo. Slibbs, Henry Bartlett, Henry Clive, John Fennell, Robt. Miller, Henry Mudge, Geo. Seed, Wm. Wallace, John Kinnelly, Wm. Fearl, Wm. Drewitt, Richard Morimer, John Dean, James Denman, Frederick Joy, Alfred Richardson, Joseph White (blacksmith, of Cholsey, Wallingford), James Blackall, John Gregory, Newton Sacker, John M. Grey, Stephen Adcock, Francis Preston, Richard Tookey, Wm. White, George Harris, and John Cart.

**FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY,
MARCH 17.**

Further List of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates killed in the late Actions in India.

9th Foot.

Private Charles Alder, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private John Ball, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Corporal Richard Barrs, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private John Barker, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Serjeant John Brown, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private James Brown, died of his wounds, 28th December, 1845.
Private B. Buckley, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Corporal James Burns, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private John Burton, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private John Buxton, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private Thomas Campbell, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private Joseph Carter, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private Michael Coogan, died of his wounds, 27th December, 1845.
Private Edward Cook, died of his wounds, 27th December, 1845.
Private Robert Cooper, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private Henry Cotterill, died of his wounds, 27th December, 1845.
Private John Crofford, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Corporal Timothy Cronin, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private John Cullen, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private Francis Curry, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private William Davis, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private James Ford, died of his wounds, 22d December, 1845.
Private Patrick Fyarn, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
Private Thomas Gibson, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Daniel Grant, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Charles Grimes, died of his wounds, 20th December, 1845.
 Private Patrick Hayes, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Samuel Henry, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Joseph Holt, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Daniel Horagan, died of his wounds, 30th December, 1845.
 Private Thomas Hudson, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Thomas Hull, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Thomas Jordan, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John Kelly, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Peter Lynch, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Corporal James M'Adam, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Richard Makison, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
 Private Thomas Martin, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private William Mairis, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Hamblet Martin, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private George Mason, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Charles M'Allister, died of his wounds, 24th December, 1845.
 Private Christopher Martin, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Edward Mara, died of his wounds, 31st December, 1845.
 Private Owen M'Entire, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private James M'Laughlin, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John Morris, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John Murray, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Thomas Mullett, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Andrew Nolan, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John O'Brien, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John O'Neil, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Corporal Henry Payne, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Corporal Charles Parfitt, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private James Perouse, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Thomas Perham, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Thomas Price, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Nicholas Proctor, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Patrick H. Rainey, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Richard Reilly, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Patrick M'Sham, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John Shea, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Francis Smith, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John Smith, died of his wounds, 27th December, 1845.
 Private Peter Smith, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Lawrence Smyth, died of his wounds, 27th December, 1845.
 Private Henry Speight, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private William Stewart, died of his wounds, 24th December, 1845.
 Private James Tims, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Richard Tidmarsh, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John Troy, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private William Wagstaff, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John Waterman, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Corporal Edward Warren, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Thomas Williams, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private John Wright, killed in action, 21st December, 1844.

31st Regiment.

Private John Barrett, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
 Private James Bays, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
 Private Thomas Bassett, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
 Private Robert Biggs, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
 Private Abraham Bottles, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
 Private James Bridgeman, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
 Private John Brankin, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Patrick Burns, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
 Private Daniel Buckley, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
 Private John Candler, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
 Private James Cahill, died of wounds, 27th December, 1845.
 Private John Callaghan, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
 Private James Cleary, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.

- Private Michael Clarke, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Corporal Martin Collier, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Thomas Cowley, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Edward Connor, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Joseph Cornelius, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private James Cospes, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private Maurice Coffey, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private James Crouch, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private John Daniels, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private George Deane, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Patrick Dowlan, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private Matthew Doolan, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private John Doyle, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Michael Donohoe, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private John Dougan, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Drummer William Dougherty, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private William Emerson, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Richard Fishwick, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Andrew Finnegan, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private John Grady, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Andrew Handridge, died of wounds, 30th December, 1845.
- Private Patrick Hartkin, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Patrick Healy, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private Charles Hopgood, died of his wounds, 23d December, 1845.
- Private John Humphrey, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Arthur Hunt, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private John Hughes, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private George Jones, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private John Kelly, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Thomas Kennedy, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private James Kehoe, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Michael Kenney, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private Robert Kennaway, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Anthony Kennedy, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Sergeant John Kinnaly, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Michael Lawler, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private William Leyfield, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private William Larkin, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Henry M'Manus, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private John Marmoy, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Thomas Marrow, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Alexander Matley, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Samuel Marlow, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private Hugh Macready, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Charles M'Carthy, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private John M'Caffry, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Timothy M'Dermott, died of wounds, 24th December, 1845.
- Private Patrick Muldoon, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private John Moran, died of wounds, 28th December, 1845.
- Serjeant Michael M'Redmond, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Serjeant-Major Hugh Mulligan, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private Peter Murphy, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private George Murphy, died of wounds, 24th December, 1845.
- Private John Mullin, died of wounds, 28th December, 1845.
- Private Charles M'Quillan, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private James Neagle, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private Michael Nunan, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private John O'Neill, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Philip Ollarton, died of wounds, 26th December, 1845.
- Private James O'Brien, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Samuel Petsch, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Stephen Prout, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.
- Private Edward Poulton, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.
- Private Thomas Purdue, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Corporal William Quelch, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.
- Private John Regan, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Richard Roberts, died of wounds, 20th December, 1845.

Private John Ryan, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.

Private Henry Saunders, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.

Private Charles Scales, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Charles Sheppard, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.

Private William Shaddock, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Patrick Sheridan, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private James Steepleton, died of wounds, 25th December, 1845.

Private John Stephens, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.

Private John Stewart, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.

Private Henry Sullivan, died of wounds, 20th December, 1845.

Private Kyran Towers, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

Corporal John Tritton, died of wounds, 29th December, 1845.

Private Andrew Tully, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.

Private William Tudor, killed in action, 22d December, 1845.

Private James Wheeler, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

Private William Whelan, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

Private William Wildridge, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Henry Wilson, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

Private Joseph Yates, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

80th Regiment.

Private Robert Atkinson, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

Private Thomas Bates, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Corporal Thomas Brown, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Daniel Butler, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

George Burton, died at Moodkee, 20th December, 1845.

Private William Cagby, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private William Clayton, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private John Cox, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Henry Cooper, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Ebenezer Denton, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Thomas Dixon, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

Private James Douglas, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Henry Foote, died of his wounds, 29th December, 1845.

Private William Frost, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Joseph Green, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Thomas Harvey, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Michael Hennessy, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

Private Nicholas Hill, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private John Howard, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private John Kelly, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private James Laurie, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Philip Lee, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Patrick Madine, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private John Mansbridge, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Drummer William M'Dermott, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private John Money, died of wounds, 20th December, 1845.

Private Thomas Morton, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Thomas Milner, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private John Newell, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

Private John Nixon, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private William Palmer, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private James Rathbone, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private David Rae, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Thomas Rolfe, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private John Robinson, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Thomas Skinner, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Serjeant Thomas Storey, killed in action, 18th December, 1845.

Private John Toole, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private John Williamson, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Peter Wilson, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Thomas Wilson, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private James Woodward, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

Private Joseph Yates, killed in action, 21st December, 1845.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE CAPTURED DURING THE ACTIONS OF THE 21ST AND 22ND INSTANT.

Camp of Ferozeshah, Dec. 27, 1845.

			No.				No.
Gun ..	....	9-pounder	.. 1	Gun	....	brass 8-pounder	.. 1
Howitzer	....	42-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 6-pounder	.. 1
Gun ..	....	18-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 9-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	18-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 9-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	18-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 9-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 12-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 10 pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 6-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	8-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 8-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 12-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 10-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 10-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	18-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 12-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 8-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 3-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	18-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 10-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	8-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 9-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	8-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 8-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	8-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 8-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	6-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 9-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 3-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	12-pounder	.. 1	Mortar	....	ditto 10-in. shell	.. 1
ditto	....	7-pounder	.. 1	Gun ..	....	ditto 3-pounder	.. 1
Gun	....	brass 7-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 6-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	ditto 8-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 8-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	ditto 18-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 7-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	ditto 15-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 3-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	ditto 11-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 8-pounder	.. 1
Howitzer	....	ditto 24-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 8-pounder	.. 1
Gun	....	ditto 3-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 32-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	iron 3-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto 9-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	ditto 6-pounder	.. 1	Mortar	....	ditto 24-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	brass 24-pounder	.. 1	Gun ..	....	ditto 9 pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	ditto 6-pounder	.. 1	Howitzer	....	ditto 2-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	ditto 6-pounder	.. 1	Gun ..	....	ditto 18-pounder	.. 1
ditto	....	ditto 9-pounder	.. 1	ditto	....	ditto	.. 1
ditto	....	ditto 3-pounder	.. 1				

Many of these guns have long Persian inscriptions on them, and very old dates; some are highly ornamented, carriages in good repair, and closely assimilating to those in use with the Bengal Artillery, the whole well-fitted for post guns; the metal of these guns is much heavier than those of a similar calibre in use with the Bengal Artillery.

Two more guns were discovered at Sooltan Khan Wallah, of which no return has yet been received.

No. IV.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED, JAN. 28, AT THE BATTLE OF ALI WAL, UNDER COMMAND OF SIR HARRY SMITH.

1st Brigade of Cavalry.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers—Killed: Lieutenant H. Swetenham and Cornet G. B. Williams. Wounded: Major J. R. Smith (severely), Captains E. B. Bere, L. Fyler (severely), Lieutenants W. K. Orme (severely), Lieutenants W. K. Orme (severely), T. Pattle, and W. Morris.

4th Irregular Cavalry—Killed: Lieutenant and Adjutant Smallpage.

2nd Brigade of Cavalry.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Wounded: Cornet W. J. Beatson (slightly), and Cornet F. G. Farquhar (mortally).

1st Brigade of Infantry.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—Wounded: Lieutenant Atty (slightly).

24th Regiment Native Infantry—Wounded: Lieutenant Scott.

2nd Brigade of Infantry.

Wounded: Brigade Major Capt. P. O'Hanlon (badly).

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Killed: Lieutenant Grimes. Wounded: Captain W. Knowles (dangerously—leg amputated), Captain J. L. Wilton (severely), Lieutenants H. J. Frampton (dangerously—arm amputated), R. B. Bellers, and W. P. Elgree (slightly), A. W. White, W. C. Vernett, and J. Purcell (severely), Ensign W. R. Farmer (severely).

48th Regiment Native Infantry—Wounded: Captain Troup, Lieutenant H. Palmer, and Ensign W. Marshall (slightly), Lieutenant and Adjutant Wall (severely).

4th Brigade of Infantry.

36th Regiment Native Infantry—Wounded: Ensign Bagshaw.

Examined. (Signed) EDWARD LUGARD,
Captain, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

CASUALTY RETURN OF THE FORCE UNDER
THE COMMAND OF MAJOR-GEN. SIR H.
B. SMITH, K.C.B.—CAMP, ALI WAL,
29th JAN. 1846.

Artillery.

Three men and 30 horses killed; 15 men and 9 horses wounded; 5 men and 12 horses missing.

Cavalry—1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers—2 officers, 56 men, and 77 horses killed; 6 officers, 77 men, and 22 horses wounded; 1 man and 73 horses missing.

3rd Light Cavalry—2 native officers, 27 men, and 42 horses killed; 1 native officer, 21 men, and 7 horses wounded.

4th Irregular Horse—1 European officer, and 1 horse killed; 2 men and 3 horses wounded.

Total—3 European officers, 2 native ditto, 83 men, and 120 horses killed; 6 European officers, 1 native ditto, 100 men, and 32 horses, wounded; 1 man and 73 horses missing.

2nd Brigade.

Governor-General's Body Guard—1 horse killed; 4 horses wounded; 3 horses missing.

1st Light Cavalry—9 men and 19 horses killed; 2 European officers, 14 men, and 9 horses, wounded; 4 horses missing.

5th Light Cavalry—1 man and 3 horses killed; 1 native officer, 8 men, and 10 horses, wounded; 4 horses missing.

Shekawattee Cavalry—1 man and 2 horses killed; 2 native officers, 12 men, and 15 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

Total—11 men and 25 horses killed; 2 European officers, 3 native ditto, 34 men, and 38 horses, wounded; 12 horses missing.

Infantry—1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—1 man killed; 1 officer and 14 men wounded.

24th Regiment Native Infantry—1 European officer and 5 men wounded; 7 men missing.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—1 man killed, and 9 men wounded.

Total—2 men killed; 2 European officers, and 28 men, wounded; 7 men missing.

2nd Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 officer and 9 men killed; 10 officers and 59 men wounded; 4 men missing.

48th Regiment Native Infantry—1 native officer, 9 men and 1 horse killed; 4 European officers, 1 native ditto, and 36 men wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—9 men and 1 horse killed; 1 native officer and 32 men wounded.

Total—1 European and 1 native officer, 27 men and 2 horses killed; 14 European and 2 native officers, and 13 men wounded; 4 men missing.

3rd Brigade.

Her Majesty's 52d Foot—3 men killed, 8 wounded, and 2 missing.

30th Regiment N. I.—4 men killed, 34 wounded, and 1 missing.

Total—7 killed, 32 wounded, and 3 missing.

4th Brigade.

36th Regiment Native Infantry—3 men killed; 1 European officer and 10 men wounded; 1 man missing.

Nusseree Battalion—6 men killed, and 16 wounded.

Total—9 men killed, 1 European officer, and 26 men wounded, 1 man missing.

Shekawattee Infantry—2 men killed, 13 wounded, and 4 missing.

Sappers and Miners—No casualties.

Total killed—151 men and 177 horses.

Total wounded—413 men and 79 horses.

Total missing—25 men and 97 horses.

Grand total of men killed, wounded, and missing, 589.

Grand total of horses ditto, 353.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Major-General.

(Exam.) EDWARD LUGGARD, Capt. Asst. Adj. Gen.

(True Copy) P. GRANT, Major D. A. A. G. of the Army.

ABSTRACT OF CAPTURED ORDNANCE.

	Howitz.	Mortars.	Guns.	Total.
Serviceable ..	12	4	33	49
Unserviceable ..	1	0	2	3
Sunk in the Sutlej and spiked on the opposite shore ..	0	0	13	13
Since brought in	0	0	2	2

Grand Total, 67.

Forty (40) swivel camel guns also captured, which have been destroyed.

(Signed)

G. LAWRENCE, Major 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, Comdg. Artly., 1st Division, Army of the Sutlej.

WILLIAM BARR, 1st Lt. and Bt. Capt. Adj. Artly. Div.

N.B. The quantity of ammunition captured with the artillery, and found in the camp of the enemy, is beyond accurate calculation, consisting of shot, shell, grape, and small arms, ammunition of every description, and for every calibre. The powder found in the limbers and waggons of the guns, and in the magazines of the entrenched camp, has been destroyed, to prevent accidents. Six large hackery loads have also been appropriated to the destruction of forts in the neighbourhood. As many of the shot and shell as time would admit of being collected have been brought into the Park—the shells, being useless, have been thrown into the river. The shot will be appropriated to the public service.

No. V.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army of the Sutlej, under the command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, in the action at Sobraon, on the 10th of February, 1846.

GENERAL STAFF: 2 European officers wounded.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery (head-quarters 2d, 3d, 5th troops): 1 rank and file and 1 syce driver killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

2d Brigade Horse Artillery (head-quarters 1st, 2d, 3d, troops): 1 European officer, 2 rank and file, and 14 horses killed; 1 European officer, 15 rank and file, 2 syces and 20 horses wounded.

3d Brigade Horse Artillery (head-quarters 1st, 2d, 3d, troops): 5 rank and file wounded.

2d Battalion Artillery (2d company): 1 Lascar wounded.

3d Battalion Artillery (3d and 4th companies): 3 rank and file and 2 Lascars wounded.

4th Battalion Artillery (1st, 2d 3d, 4th companies): 2 syces and 3 horses killed; 5 rank and file, 2 Lascars, 3 syces and 2 horse wounded; 5 horses missing.

6th Battalion Artillery (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th companies): 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.

Total: 1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syces, and 17 horses killed; 1 European officer, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, 5 Lascars, 5 syces and 23 horses wounded; 5 horses missing.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT AND SAPPERS.

2 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, and 16 rank and file wounded.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff: 3 horses wounded.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons: 5 rank and file and 1 horse killed; 4 European officers, 22 rank and file and 13 horses wounded; 29 horses missing.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry: 4 horses killed: 1 drummer, 4 rank and file and 7 horses wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry: 2 horses killed; 10 rank and file and 20 horses wounded: 2 horses missing.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry: 1 horse killed: 3 horses wounded.

2nd Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers: 1 rank and file, and 5 horses killed; 1 drummer, and 5 horses wounded; 2 horses missing.

2nd Irregular Cavalry, Head-quarters, and Light Wing: 2 horses wounded.

3rd Brigade.

Governor-General's Body-Guard: 1 horse wounded.

Total: 6 rank and file, and 15 horses killed; 4 European officers, 2 drummers, 36 rank and file, and 53 horses wounded; 24 horses missing.

1st INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff: 1 European officer killed, and 3 wounded.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot: 35 rank and file killed; 7 European officers, and 112 rank and file wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry: 1 native officer, and 7 rank and file killed; 4 European officers, 4 native officers, and 64 rank and file wounded.

2nd Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot: 1 European officer and 41 rank and file killed; 11 European officers and 186 rank and file wounded.

42nd Light Infantry: 8 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, and 53 rank and file wounded.

Nusseree Battalion: 6 rank and file killed: 1 European officer, 6 native officers and 75 rank and file wounded.

Total: 2 European officers, 1 native officer and 97 rank and file killed; 28 European officers, 13 native officers, and 489 rank and file wounded.

2nd INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff: 2 European officers killed and 3 wounded.

3rd Brigade.

Her Majesty's 29th foot: 1 sergeant, 35 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 13 European officers, 7 sergeants, and 132 rank and file wounded.

41st Regiment of Native Infantry: 2 havildars and 14 rank and file killed: 8 European officers, 3 native officers, 5 havildars, 1 trumpeter, and 99 rank and file wounded.

68th Regiment of Native Infantry: 1 native officer, and 10 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 havildars, and 67 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade.

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 sergeants, and 31 rank and file, killed; 10 European officers, 10 sergeants, 142 rank and file and 1 horse, wounded.

16th Grenadiers—6 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 19 havildars, 1 drummer, and 122 rank and file wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—1 European officer and 13 rank and file killed; 4 native officers, 3 havildars, and 123 rank and file wounded.

Total—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 5 sergeants or havildars, 105 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 38 European officers, 12 native officers, 46 sergeants, or havildars, 2 trumpeters, 685 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.

3RD INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, and 2 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

5th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—5 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 25 rank and file wounded.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, and 19 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 62nd foot—1 European officer, and 3 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 3 sergeants, and 40 rank and file wounded.

6th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—1 trumpeter and 12 rank and file killed; 4 European officers, 3 sergeants, and 71 rank and file wounded.

33rd Regiment of Native Infantry—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, and 3 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 4 native officers, 1 havildar, 1 trumpeter, and 53 rank and file wounded.

63rd Regiment of Native Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file and 1 horse killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 25 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.

7th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 10th Foot—1 European officer, 1 sergeant, 29 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 2 European officers, 2 sergeants, 98 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.

43rd Native Infantry—7 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 5 havildars, 85 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.

59th Native Infantry—4 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 6 havildars, 53 rank and file, and 2 horses wounded.

Her Majesty's 53rd Foot—1 European officer, and 7 rank and file killed; 8 European officers, 1 sergeant, and 104 rank and file wounded.

Total—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 3 sergeants and havildars, 1 trumpeter, 75 rank and file, and 5 horses killed; 29 European officers, 13 native officers, 27 sergeants or havildars, 3 trumpeters, 573 rank and file, and 7 horses wounded.

Abstract.

Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syce drivers, and 17 horses killed; 1 European officer, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, and 23 horses wounded; 5 horses missing.

Engineers and Sappers and Miners—2 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, and 16 rank and file wounded.

Cavalry Division—6 rank and file, and 13 horses killed; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, and 2 horses wounded, and 53 horses missing.

1st Infantry Division—2 European officers, 1 native officer, and 97 rank and file killed; 28 European officers, 13 native officers, and 489 rank and file wounded.

2nd Infantry Division—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 5 sergeants, 109 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 38 European officers, 12 native officers, 46 sergeants, 2 trumpeters, 685 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.

3rd Infantry Division—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 3 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 75 rank and file, and 5 horses killed; 25 European officers, 13 native officers, 27 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, 573 rank and file, and 6 horses wounded.

Total—13 European officers, 3 native officers, 8 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 292 rank and file, 3 syces, and 36 horses killed; 101 European officers, 39 native officers, 74 sergeants, 7 trumpeters, 1,832 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, and 83 horses wounded; 29 horses missing.

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
European officers	13	101	0
Native officers	3	39	0
Warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file.	301	1,913	0
Lascars, syce drivers, syces, &c.	3	10	0

Total . 320 2,063 0

Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing . . . 2,383

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

Artillery Division.

1st Troop 2nd Brigade H.A.—First Lieut. H. J. Y. Faithful.

1st Infantry Division.

Brigade Staff—Lieut. R. Hay, Major of Brigade.

H. M. 50th Foot—Lieut. C. R. Grimes.

2nd Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Lieut. J. S. Rawson, Offg. D.A.Q.M. General.

Brigade Staff—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Taylor, C.B., Brigadier.

1st European Light Infantry—Lieut. F. Shuttleworth, and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.

Sirmoor Battalion—Captain J. Fisher.

3rd Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—M.-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B., and K.C.H.

H. M. 62nd Foot—Lieut. W. T. Bartley.

33rd Regiment N. I.—Lieut. W. D. Playfair.

H. M. 10th Foot—Lieut. W. S. Beale.

H. M. 53rd Foot—Capt. C. E. D. Warren.

WOUNDED.

General Staff—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Gough, C.B., Offg. Q. Mr. Gen. H.M. Forces, (very severely), and Lieut-Col. M. Barr, Offg. Adj.-Gen. H.M. Forces (severely and dangerously).

Artillery Division.

2nd Tr. 2nd Brigade H.A.—Bt. Major C. Grant (slightly).

Engineer Department.

Brevet Captain W. Abercrombie (contused), 1st Lieut. J. R. Beecher (severely), and 2nd Lieut. G. P. Hebbert (slightly).

Cavalry Division.

H. M. 3rd Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. B. Hawkes (slightly). Lieut. H. W. White (ditto), Cornet. Kauntze (severely), and Qr.M.A. Crabtre (slightly).

1st Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Lieut. E. A. Holdich, A.D.C. (severely).

Brigade Staff—Lieut.-Col. N. Penny, Brigadier, and Captain J. Garvock, Major of Brigade (severely).

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—Lieut. R. Law (severely); Lieut. G. Elmsley (severely); Lieut. S. J. Timbrell (dangerously), both thighs broken; Lieut. P. Gabbet (slightly); Lieut. C. H. G. Tritton (mortally); Ensign Jones (dangerously); and Lieut. and Adjutant Boton (severely).

47th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant R. Renny (severely); Lieut. H. C. James, 32nd N.I. (slightly); Ensign W. H. Walcott (slightly), and Ensign J. D. Ogston (slightly).

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Ryan, K.H. (dangerously); Brevet Colonel P. J. Petit (ditto); Capt. G. Mc L. Tew (ditto); Capt. J. B. Bonham (dangerously); Capt. H. Needham (dangerously); Capt. J. L. Wilton (very severely); Lieut. H. W. Hough (severely); Lieut. J. J. Smyth (severely); Lieut. C. A. Moat (severely); Ensign C. H. Slessor (slightly); and Lieut. C. H. Tottenham (slightly).

42nd Light Infantry—Major T. Polwhele (slightly); Lieut. A. Macqueen (severely).

Nusseree Battalion—Capt. C. O'Brien (severely).

2nd Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Major-General W. R. Gilbert (slightly); Lieut. F. M'D. Gilbert, A.D.C. (slightly).

Brigade Staff—Lieut.-Colonel J. McLaren,

loc. C.B. Brigadier (dangerously); Lieut. G. H. M. Jones, Major of Brigade (very severely, right arm amputated).

hon. Her Majesty's 29th Foot—Capt. A. St. G. H. Stepney (severely); Capt. J. D. Young (slightly); Capt. K. Murchison (slightly); Lieut. R. F. Henry; Lieut. A. J. Duncan (severely); Lieut. W. Kirby (very severely); Lieut. G. E. Macdonnell (severely); Lieut. H. G. Walker (slightly); Lieut. Sir G. M. Nugent (severely); Lieut. G. St. J. Henderson (contusion); Lieut. E. T. Scudamore (severely); and Ensign G. Mitchell (very severely, right leg amputated).

41st Regiment N. I.—Capt. W. H. Halford (severely); Capt. J. Cumberlege (severely); Capt. J. W. V. Stephen (slightly); Lieut. A. W. Onslow (slightly); Lieut. M. F. Kemble (slightly); Ensign C. H. Scatchard (severely—since dead); Ensign C. R. Aikman (slightly); and Ensign J. P. Bennett (slightly).
68th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. P. A. Robertson (slightly); and Ensign J. A. Dorin (slightly).

1st European Light Infantry—Brevet Capt. E. Magnay (severely); Lieut. J. Patullo (severely); Lieut. J. Lambert (severely); Lieut. G. G. Denniss (severely); Lieut. A. Hume (dangerously); Lieut. T. Staples (slightly); Ensign C. O. B. Palmer (slightly); Ensign G. H. Davidson (dangerously—since dead); Ensign P. R. Innes (slightly); and Lieut. D. C. Featson (severely).

16th Regiment N. I. Grenadiers—Capt. A. Balderson (severely); and Ensign W. S. R. Hodson (slightly).

3rd Infantry Division.

H. M. 9th Foot—Lieut. R. Daunt (slightly).
26th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. F. Mackenzie (severely); and Ensign R. T. White (slightly).
H. M. 62nd Foot—Lieut. R. H. Haviland (severely).

H. M. 80th Foot—Capt. W. Cookson (slightly); Lieut. R. Crawley (severely); Lieut. E. W. P. Kingsley (severely); and Ensign W. B. C. S. Wondesford (severely).

33d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. Tulloh (severely).
63d Regt. N. I.—Capt. W. C. Ormsby (severely); Lieut. H. H. Morrison (slightly); and Ensign R. T. H. Barber (slightly).

H. M. 10th Foot—Lieut. R. H. Evans (slightly), and Lieut. C. J. Sindham (severely).

43rd Regt. Light Infantry—Capt. H. Lyell (very severely); Ensign L. Munroe (severely).

59th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. B. Munsden (severely).

H. M. 53rd Foot—Capt. T. Smart (severely); Lieut. J. Chester (severely); Lieut. A. B. O. Stokes (severely); Ensign W. Dunning (severely); Lieut. Col. W. G. Gold (slightly); Lieut. J. Breton (slightly); Lieut. R. N. Clarke (severely), and Ensign H. Lucas (slightly).

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Camp, Kussoor, 13th Feb., 1846.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT,
Dep.-Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. VI.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 17th, 1846.

The following list of non-commissioned officers, gunners, and privates of the East India Company's Service, killed in action, or who died of wounds, during the month of December, 1845, has been received at the East India House:—

BENGAL ARTILLERY.

Sergeants.

William Braithwait, 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
William Prince, 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Samuel Dunn, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
Samuel Payne, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
John Green, 3rd Company 4th Battalion Foot Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.

Corporals.

John Watkins, 3rd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
John Mather, 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.

John Hodgson, 2nd Company 6th Battalion Foot Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.

Bombardiers.

Joseph Donovan, 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.
Thomas Robinson, 3rd Company 4th Battalion Foot Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.

Farrier.

Adam Lunn, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.

Gunners.

Thomas Cotter, 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
James Dickinson, 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.
T. Richard Matthews, 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.

John Bateman, 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
 Gilbert Brown, 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 Bernard Gibney, 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
 Jonathan Maskerry, 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
 William Royal, 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 John Tidy, 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 Roger Askin, 3rd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
 Denis Desmond, 3rd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
 James Carthy, 3rd Troop, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 John Pomfret, 3rd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 William Bermingham, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Jeremiah Collins, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Stephen Farris, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
 Michael M'Dermot, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 James Oldfield, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 William Prosser, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 George Waugh, 1st Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 John Lloyd, 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Thomas Muedoon, 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
 Thomas Shea, 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
 Benjamin Eyre, 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 Charles King, 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 John Prior, 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 David Teague, 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 Francis Dobbins, 2nd Company 6th Battalion Foot Artillery, died on the 24th Dec. of wounds received in action.
 Henry Howard, 2nd Company 6th Battalion Foot Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 18.
 James Fox, 4th Company 6th Battalion Foot Artillery, killed in action, Dec. 21.

FIRST BENGAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

Sergeants.

John Small, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Edward Shiels, killed in action, Dec. 22.

Corporals.

Charles Flynn, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 Thomas Hine, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Thomas M'Garth, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 John Roberts, killed in action, Dec. 22.

Privates.

Joseph Bebington, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Ben. Butterworth, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 William Blacker, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 Robert Chadwick, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 George Castles, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 James Calvert, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Samuel Dutton, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Philip Dawson, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Michael Deglin, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Patrick Ducey, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Caleb Ellis, in action, Dec. 21.
 William Evory, killed in action, Dec. 21.
 John Hewitt, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 James Hart, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Henry Hill, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Henry James, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Jeremiah Lynch, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 William Loudon, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 John Leahy, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 James Lally, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Joseph Mulville, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Patrick Mahony, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Patrick Murdock, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 George Marshall, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 William Marshall, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Alexander M'Farlane, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Thomas M'Lean, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 James Martin, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 William Norcott, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Michael Odea, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Michael Reardon, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 William Richardson, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 John Sullivan, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 William Stewart, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Joseph Sparrow, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 John Spokes, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Charles Saunders, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Thomas Torpay, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 James Wear, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Thomas Wright, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Robert Wilks, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 Dennis Williams, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 John Young, killed in action, Dec. 22.
 James Byrne, died of wounds, Dec. 29.
 Charles Jackson, died of wounds, Dec. 29.
 Edward Nugent, died of wounds, Dec. 29.

THE END.

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